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Archaeological Investigations at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site, Brazoria County, Texas

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Texas Antiquities Permit No. 3800

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ABSTRACT

At the request of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University-San Marcos conducted limited test excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site (41BO165). The Levi Jordan Plantation was established by Levi Jordan in 1848. At its height, this antebellum sugar and cotton plantation sat on more than 2,000 acres of rich river bottomlands in the Gulf Coastal Plains of Brazoria County, Texas. Limited test excavations focused on areas around and within the main house, in addition to areas to be developed for interpretation and public access to the site. Survey and excavations were conducted during June and July of 2005 under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 3800. Limited excavations at the main house support an occupation that extends from the antebellum period through the end of the twentieth century. Numerous features uncovered during excavations provide valuable information concerning the original construction and additions to the main house. Artifacts collected during the project were processed in accordance with TPWD *Archaeology Lab Manual* and curated at TPWD. Archaeological data from the current archaeological investigation addressed questions on the historical development of the main house and site. This data will be utilized by TPWD for long-term stewardship, interpretation, and management of these resources.

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The processing and analysis of artifacts was an important component of this research. I would like to extend a deep-felt appreciation to Maggie Moore, who oversaw this process. She was aided by several individuals: Ashley Huffman, Holly Meier, Denise Perez, David Peyton, Beth Sain, Joseph Thompson, Nicole Vaughn, and Emory Worrell. I would like to extend a special thanks to Kristi Miller Ulrich for her advice on ceramic analysis. Thanks to Jessica Hurley who edited the first draft of this report. Matt Melancon, who I am grateful to, produced the many graphic illustrations in this report. Finally, this report would not have been possible without the editorial skills of Maggie Moore, who assembled and edited the final report.

Chapter 1

Introduction

In June of 2005, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) contracted the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at Texas State University-San Marcos to conduct limited archaeological investigations of the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site (41BO165). This nineteenth-century sugar cane and cotton plantation once encompassed more than 2000 acres, and produced 77 bales of cotton and 193 hogsheads of sugar in 1860. It is located in Brazoria County, Texas, approximately 60 miles south of Houston, 15 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico (Brown 1994:97), and four miles southeast of the town of Sweeny (Figure 1-1). In 2002 and 2003, TPWD purchased the present 92-acre property to develop it for historical interpretation and public access.

The plantation house is the only original building still standing and intact on the Levi Jordan Plantation (Figure 1-2). CAS conducted limited test excavations around the main house and surrounding areas with two main goals: to document the original configuration of the house and its subsequent changes; and to provide archaeological clearance prior to the development of parking and visitor center areas.

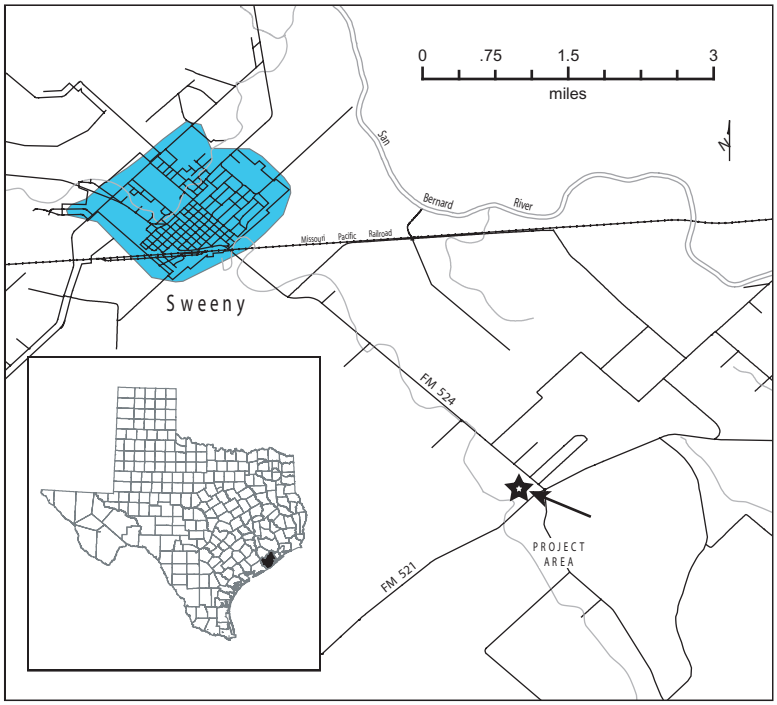


Figure 1-1. Map of the Sweeny area showing the location of the project; inset of Brazoria County, Texas.

Project Background

The Levi Jordan Plantation is a historic sugar cane and cotton plantation established in 1848 by Levi Jordan, his wife Sarah, their daughter Emily, her husband James Campbell McNeill, and enslaved African Americans (Brown 1994:97). Historical documents indicate that Levi Jordan emigrated from Arkansas with 12 slaves in 1848 and acquired 2,221 acres of land on the San Bernard River. This acreage was purchased from Samuel M. Williams and was originally the

Figure 1-2. Main house at the Levi Jordan Plantation, facing northeast (photograph taken June 2005).

western half of Williams's land grant (Freeman 2003:107). The Levi Jordan Plantation was one of several plantations established along the rich bottomlands of Brazoria County.

Following the death of Levi Jordan in 1873, half of the plantation property was left to his grandson, William McNeill. Sarah, Levi Jordan's widow, sold the remaining half to William in 1877, giving him ownership of the full 2,221 acres. William died in 1878 with no heirs, and the property reverted back to the surviving members of the family. In 1981, Dorothy Cotton and other Levi Jordan descendants inherited the seventy acres of the original plantation that contain the original plantation house, which remained occupied through the 1990s (Freeman 2003:134–135). TPWD acquired the property from these descendents in March of 2002, and bought an additional 22 acres of the original plantation grounds in June of 2003 (TPWD 2003:3).

Dr. Kenneth L. Brown and his students from the University of Houston conducted research at the Levi Jordan Plantation between 1986 and 2002. This research has focused primarily on the slave and tenant quarters, which were occupied by slaves who remained as sharecroppers and tenant farmers until 1892. Brown's project also completed a non-intrusive surface survey of the Jaden Cemetery, which was used by the plantation's African American residents. From this survey it was determined that the cemetery was in use from the period of slavery until modern times. These investigations provide valuable clues to the cultural dynamic of an African American community established in 1848 (Brown 1994:97).

Although Dr. Brown and his students also carried out limited excavations around the main plantation house and its yard, no extensive work has been done on the house. Historical records indicate that the house has undergone

several renovation phases, but these records are unclear on the exact nature of these construction phases. Archaeological investigations by CAS documented these changes and postulated reasons behind them.

The Levi Jordan Plantation provides an excellent opportunity to study the history of Texas plantations through the documentation of their cultural and natural landscapes. Large-scale sugar and cotton plantations were quite common in Brazoria County during the nineteenth century. Archaeological research on plantations such as the Varner-Hogg/Patton Plantation (Earls and Tomka 1994) and the Lake Jackson Plantation (Few 1999) has contributed beneficial information to the economic roles and social impact of plantations in antebellum Texas. The Levi Jordan Plantation provides an important venue for the continued study of the socioeconomic environment of antebellum Texas.

Project Overview

Archaeological evaluation consisted of the documentation and excavation of features inside and near the main house, and survey and shovel test excavation in an area selected for the development of a visitor center and maintenance yard. Fourteen units measuring 3x3 feet (ft) were excavated by hand underneath or next to the house, which was the primary area of study identified by TPWD. The secondary area of study, the visitor center and maintenance area, was investigated through pedestrian survey and the placement of 36 shovel tests and one 3x3-ft unit. Artifacts recovered during investigations were processed in accordance with guidelines established in the *Archeology Lab Manual* (TPWD 1995). All artifacts recovered during the research were subjected to description and/or analysis, with the results presented in this report.

Report Layout

This report is composed of seven chapters and three appendices. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter 2 presents a review of the archaeological background of the project area including an assessment of both prehistoric and historic sites recorded near the Levi Jordan Plantation. A summary report of the development of plantations in Brazoria County, with a brief history of the Levi Jordan Plantation, is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 introduces the methods and research perspectives that guided the CAS investigations at this site. The results of these investigations are detailed in Chapter 5, and Chapter 6 contains analysis and discussion of the artifacts. Chapter 7 concludes the report with a summary of the project findings and makes recommendations for further work and testing of the site. Appendix A contains distribution charts for window glass, Appendix B lists the artifact catalogue system used, and Appendix C contains the laboratory catalogue of all artifacts recovered from excavations by CAS.

Chapter 2

Environmental, Cultural, and Archaeological Background

Brazoria County is situated in a region of Texas that has long attracted people due to its plant and animal resources. From the Paleoindian through historic times, various peoples and cultures have taken advantage of these resources in addition to its rich soils and temperate climate. Evidence of occupation is seen through an examination of the archaeological record of the region.

Environment

The Levi Jordan Plantation is located along the eastern portion of the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Region of Southeast Texas (Figure 2-1). This region is composed of belt-like strips of alluvial deltaic soil that run parallel to the Gulf of Mexico (Story et al. 1990:5). During the Middle to Late Pleistocene, a series of glacial and interglacial intervals deposited these alluvial deltaic soils, known as the Beaumont Formation.

Soils of the study area primarily consist of Asa silty clay loam, Norwood silt loam, and Pledger clay (Crenwelge et al. 1981). The Pledger clay soils are located in the northern section of the current plantation site, while the main plantation house is built on Asa silty clay loam soils. The slough area to the west of the main house is characterized by Norwood silt loam in one to five percent slopes (TPWD 2003:17).

The current climate of this area is predominately marine, with winds prevailing from the south and southeast (Crenwelge et al. 1981). Winds from the Gulf of Mexico moderate temperatures, which range in mean daily temperatures from 81°F (27°C) in the summer to 55°F (13°C) during the winter (Crenwelge et al. 1981). Precipitation averages 52 inches (132 cm) per year, and is scattered throughout the year

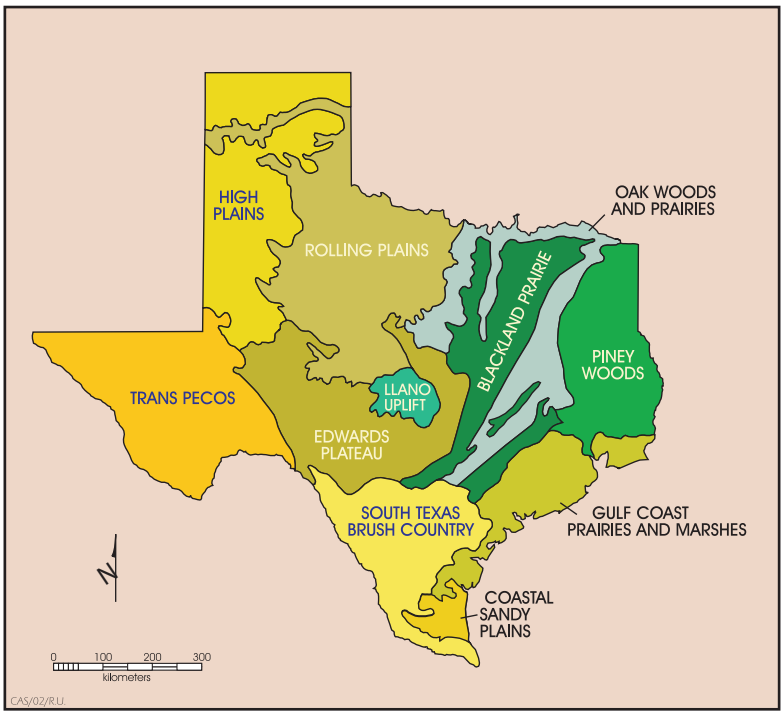


Figure 2-1. Physiographic regions of Texas (TPWD 2005a).

with a mix of thunderstorms, tropical storms, heavy fog, and rare snowfalls (Crenwelge et al. 1981). The average relative humidity is 60 percent in the mid-afternoon and 90 percent at dawn (Crenwelge et al. 1981).

Twentieth-century urbanization and agriculture has altered the flora of this region from its original post oak savannah and tall grass prairie to thickets of trees and shrubs (Mattiza 1993). Native grasses of this region include little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), silver bluestem (*Bothricohloa laguroides*), and brownseed paspalum (*Paspalum plicatulum*). The dominant tree species in this region is the post oak (*Quercus stellata*), with other species found such as blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*). Land clearing for agricultural purposes has resulted in a higher density of smaller trees and a thick undergrowth of vegetation, especially yaupon. Most bottomlands in the region have been cleared of their large hardwoods, resulting in thick understories. According to early written accounts, white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), bison (*Bison bison*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and red wolf (*Canis rufus*) were once common in this region (TPWD 2005b).

Cultural Background

The Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Region has been traditionally described as a cultural buffer zone. Patterson (1995:243) depicts the archaeological record of this area as a boundary region between Southern Plains and Southeast Woodland cultures. As such, the archaeological record of this region contains a mixture of local innovation and diffused technology. The prehistoric cultural sequences of coastal southeastern Texas are presented in length by Story et al. (1990), Patterson (1995), Ricklis (1995), and Fields (1995). A brief outline of these cultural sequences follows.

Paleoindian

The Paleoindian period, dated between 10,000 and 5,000 BC (Patterson 1995: 243), is identified by a general hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy. This era is poorly represented in the archaeological record of the region (Aten 1983), as no sites for this period have been verified. However, Aten (1983) states that isolated artifacts dating to this period, including Clovis, Angostura, Scottsbluff, Meserve, Plainview, and Golondrina point types, have been identified within the project locality.

Archaic

A shift from a general hunter-gatherer to a broad-based subsistence strategy characterizes the Archaic period, which dates between 5,000 BC and AD 100 (Patterson 1995:243). It is also during this period that rising sea levels, climatic fluctuations and shifts in raw material usage and technology occur. Cemeteries, stone-lined hearths, baking pits, milling implements, and pecked and polished stone ornaments and implements appear at this time (Story et al. 1990). The few Archaic sites located within the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Region are found north of Brazoria County in Wharton, Fort Bend, Austin, and Harris Counties (Story et al. 1990).

Ceramic

The production of pottery generally distinguishes the Ceramic period that occured between AD 100 and 1500 (Story et al. 1990). The integration of pottery production with differences in burials suggests a shift in economic

and settlement systems. While the development of pottery production began at different times throughout eastern Texas, Story et al. (1990) state that the use of sandy-paste pottery within the project area began around AD 100. The term Mossy Grove has been assigned by Story et al. (1990:256–258) to ethnically distinct groups of the Early Ceramic Period in the region that used sandy paste ceramics and utilized a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy. Three Mossy Grove sites have been identified within Brazoria County: Caldwell Bend (41BO4), the Oy-1 Site (41BO126), and the Dow-Cleaver Site (41BO35). Grog-tempered ceramics appeared around AD 600. While sandy-paste ceramics persisted, grog-tempered ceramics were predominant until AD 1350. By the end of this period, grog-tempered ceramics were replaced by bone-tempered ceramics and a resurgence of sandy-paste ceramics. Sites within the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes Region that contain ceramics from this later period are located in Austin County (41AU36, 41AU37, 41AU38) (Mercado-Allinger et al. 1984).

Protohistoric

The Protohistoric era spans the time between AD 1500 and 1700 (Patterson 1995:243) and is associated with the arrival of Europeans in the area in 1519. The first European to land was Alonzo Alvarez de Piña, who was commissioned by the Spanish Governor of Jamaica, Francisco de Garayto, to explore the Gulf of Mexico (Mercado-Allinger et al. 1984:9). Contact continued with the 1528 grounding of Spanish explorer Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca's ship near the present-day Brazos and San Bernard Rivers (Story et al. 1990:367). Cabeza de Vaca and three of his men lived for eight years in this region, recording languages and cultural customs from the Atacapan and Karankawa Indian groups (Mercado-Allinger et al. 1983:9). Further contact with Spanish Europeans resulted from Alonso De Léon's search for the La Salle expedition (Kleiner 2005).

Historic

The Historic era extends from AD 1700 to the present. During the early eighteenth century, Spanish colonialists would often enter the area of Brazoria County to trade with local Indians and locate lost horses. By the end of the eighteenth century, Spanish colonists began to occupy Texas to stem the flow of French and English incursions into the region (Kleiner 2005).

Settlement of Brazoria County

Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821. In an attempt to lay claim to Texas, the Mexican government encouraged Anglo Americans to colonize the region. That year, Moses Austin negotiated a permit which authorized him to bring 300 Anglo American families to Texas. According to the colonization agreement, each family received 4,605 acres of land (one league). Upon his death later that year, responsibility for this proposed colony fell to his son, Stephen F. Austin. Austin chose to establish his colony, known as the Old Three Hundred Colony, along the bottomlands of the Brazos, Colorado, and San Bernard Rivers. Of the families that settled in what is now Brazoria County, most had originated from areas east of the Appalachian Mountains. As a result, they brought with them the traditions and institutions of that region, including the institution of slavery (Kleiner 2005).

One of the first plantations established in Brazoria County was that of South Carolina native Josiah H. Bell, who came to Texas with Austin in 1821 (Weir 2005). He constructed a large plantation on his newly acquired league of land along the Brazos River. Bell became a prominent member of the community, establishing the towns of Marion, also known as

Bell's Landing, and Columbia as important sites of regional trade. (Edgington 2004:35).

James Briton Bailey, a farmer from North Carolina, was one of the few Anglo settlers living in Texas prior to the arrival of Austin's Colony. After purchasing land from the Spanish government in 1818, he and his family, along with six slaves, established a small cotton farm on the east bank of the Brazos River, near what is now Bailey's Prairie (Weir 2001). A house and a gravesite associated with Bailey's cotton farm have been archaeologically identified and are registered as site 41BO190 (Texas Historical Commission [THC] 2005).

Independence from Mexico

As the numbers of Anglo American settlers began to increase, so did difficulties with the Mexican government. The settlers, who desired a level of autonomy that would protect their individual and property rights, were angered by the Mexican government's attempt to control their affairs. Having emigrated from Southern states, they brought with them the traditions and practices of their native soil. The Mexican government began to fear that the presence of these settlers would lead to annexation by the United States (Campbell 1989:10–26).

Hoping to put an end to American immigration, Mexico first passed laws prohibiting any future immigration of slaves. In an attempt to circumvent this law, slave owners classified their slaves as indentured servants. The Mexican government responded by passing legislation in 1830 that forbade further immigration, established Mexican troops in Texas, and instituted custom duties and taxes. This resulted in a rise in tensions between the two groups, with skirmishes between Mexican troops and Texas militants occuring at Velesco and Anahuac in 1832 (Campbell 1989:26–30).

Despite these conflicts, Anglo American settlement continued to grow, as did the practice of slavery. Tensions came to a head in 1834 following Mexican president Santa Ana's attempt at centralized control. By the summer of 1835, the colonists were determined to gain independence from Mexico and began preparing for war by establishing an army, declaring independence, and writing a constitution (Campbell 1989:38–40).

Brazoria County played a critical role in the fight for Texas Independence. Shortly after the battle of San Jacinto established independence from Mexico, Brazoria County hosted the Treaty of Velasco in 1836, which instituted peace and Mexico's recognition of the Republic of Texas. The selection of Columbia as the first capital of the Republic further demonstrated Brazoria County's importance (Campbell 1989:42–43).

Once independence was achieved, Texans continued their practice of slave ownership. The last shipment of slaves arrived at the mouth of the San Bernard River in 1840. At this time, 80 slaveholders resided in Brazoria County and owned 1,316 slaves. The population of Brazoria County increased with the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. By 1847, Brazoria County had 1,623 white inhabitants and 3,013 slaves. Between 1849 and 1859, Brazoria County flourished as the wealthiest county in Texas. This was mainly a result of its largely Southern society based on plantation life and slavery. An agricultural system that focused on sugar and cotton production was the foundation for the county's successful economy (Kleiner 2005).

More than 99 percent of the residents of Brazoria County voted for secession from the United States of America in February of 1861. In 1862, fortifications were constructed at Velasco

and Quintana that were able to sustain Union attacks. While confederate blockade runners were able to operate along the coast and ship cotton overland to Mexico, the presence of federal troops, combined with a loss in cotton profits in 1864, resulted in increasing hardships for county residents. Some plantations were destroyed during the war, and agricultural production dramatically decreased following the emancipation of slaves. Following the Civil War, agricultural recovery was very slow. Principle crops shifted from sugar cane and cotton to corn, grains, potatoes, fruits, and wild grapes; cotton and sugar cane were cultivated for export. In addition to agriculture, cattle raising became an important means of production for many residents (Kleiner 2005).

Prior to the 1940s, the majority of residents made their living from agriculture, with a maximum number of farms totaling 3,065 in 1940. It was during this time that the county's economy was greatly enhanced by the development of rice cultivation. By 1940, the area became the nation's number one rice-producing region with total land used for rice production rising from 6,000 acres to approximately 16,000 acres (Kleiner 2005).

Archaeological Background

In order to summarize the extent of previously recorded archaeological sites in Brazoria County, the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (THC 2005) was consulted in April 2005. At that time, 222 archaeological sites had been recorded in Brazoria County, 48 of which contain primarily or solely historic components (Table 2-1). Due to the large number of sites recorded for Brazoria County, only a brief summary of those sites located within the general vicinity of the Levi Jordan Plantation is presented.

The Levi Jordan Plantation lies in the northwest corner of the Cedar Lane Quad Map of Southeast Texas. A review of the Texas Archeological Sites Atlas indicated that there are approximately 26 previously recorded archaeological sites located in the Cedar Lane Quad Map and in bordering Quad Maps of Sweeny, Brazoria and Cedar Lane NE. Of these 26 sites, 13 (41BO100, 41BO101, 41BO102, 41BO103, 41BO104, 41BO105, 41BO106, 41BO107, 41BO108, 41BO16, 41BO215, 41BO144, and 41BO191) contain prehistoric components. Two sites (41BO201 and 41BO18) consist of both prehistoric and historic components. Eleven sites (41BO77, 41BO109, 41BO164, 41BO219, 41BO220, 41BO221, 41BO110, 41BO202, 41BO216, 41BO80, and 41BO214) contain historic components. Three of these historic component sites (41BO77, 41BO109, and 41BO164) are plantations established prior to 1835 (see Table 2-1). Numerous other historic plantation sites have been recorded within Brazoria County. Of the 48 sites listed in Table 2-1, ten consist of historic plantations, which are shown in Figure 2-2 (THC 2005).

Previous Archaeological Investigations at the Levi Jordan Plantation

From March of 1986 through the end of March 2002, the Levi Jordan Plantation was the subject of archaeological investigations under the direction of Dr. Kenneth L. Brown of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Houston (Brown 2005). Over two decades of archaeological research, in which hundreds of individuals took part, focused on excavations within the slave quarters area and the yard area of the main house (Brown 2005:1). Through these investigations, four blocks of brick slave quarters were found approximately 400 ft north of the main house (Brown 2005:20). Each of these

Table 2-1. Previously recorded historic sites in Brazoria County, Texas (adapted from Mahoney and Tomka 2004: Table 2-2).

Site 41BO	Site Name	Site Age	Site Type	Date Founded
07	Brock Site	?	House Remains	?
77	Stratton Plantation	Mexican Republic	Sugar Plantation	1824
80	Ellerslie Plantation	Mexican Republic	Sugar Plantation	1824
109	Sweeny Plantation	Mexican Republic	Sugar Plantation	1832
110	-	Twentieth Century	Artifact Scatter	?
116	-	Civil War/WWII	Military	1861
122	Velasco Cemetery	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Cemetery	1891
123	Quintana Cemetery	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Cemetery	1895
124	Hudgins Cemetery	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Cemetery	1909
127	-	Antebellum	House Foundation	?
128	-	Antebellum	House Foundation	?
133	Patton Plantation (Varner-Hogg)	Mexican/Texas Republic	Sugar Plantation	1834
136	Durazno Plantation	Mexican/Texas Republic	Sugar Plantation	1840
147	-	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	House Foundation	?
151	Mud Island Fort	Civil War	Military	1861
157	S.S. Acadia	Civil War	Shipwreck	1864
164	Fannin-Mims Plantation	Mexican/Texas Republic	Cotton/Sugar Plantation	1834
170	Ducroz Cemetery	Twentieth Century	Cemetery	1907
171	Gen. C.B. Comstock Shipwreck	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Shipwreck	1895
172	Lake Jackson Plantation	Antebellum	Sugar Plantation	1844
173	TPC Shipwreck	Twentieth Century	Shipwreck	?
174	Dance Gun Shop	Civil War	Industrial	1850
175	Fort Terrell	Civil War	Military	?
177	-	Twentieth Century	Artifact Scatter	?
178	-	Twentieth Century	Artifact Scatter	?
183	George Vancouver Shipwreck	Twentieth Century	Shipwreck	1942
184	William Jamison Farm	Antebellum	Artifact Scatter	1850
185	-	Civil War	Industrial	?
186	McKinstry House	Mexican Republic	Town Lot	1830
187	Orozimbo Plantation	Mexican Republic	Cotton Plantation	1824
188	Waldeck Plantation	Mexican/Texas Republic	Sugar Plantation	1842
189	Lochridge Village	Twentieth Century	Community	1913
190	Brit Bailey House/Grave	Mexican Republic	House/Grave	1818
196	Brazos Canal	Texas Republic	Corridor	1847
199	-	Twentieth Century	Shipwreck	?
200	-	Twentieth Century	Shipwreck	?
202	Pioneer Cemetery	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Cemetery	1888
203	Bingham House	Twentieth Century	House	1904
204	Providence Plantation	Antebellum	Artifact Scatter	1827
212	-	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Artifact Scatter	?
213	Darrington State Prison Farm	Twentieth Century	Trash Dump	1917
214	Palmer General Store	Twentieth Century	Artifact Scatter	1900
216	-	Late 19th/Early 20th Century	Artifact Scatter	?
218	-	Antebellum	Capped Well	?
219	-	Antebellum	Artifact Scatter	?
220	-	?	Artifact Scatter	?
221	-	Twentieth Century	Artifact Scatter	?
222	Bynum Plantation Mill	Antebellum	Mill Foundation	

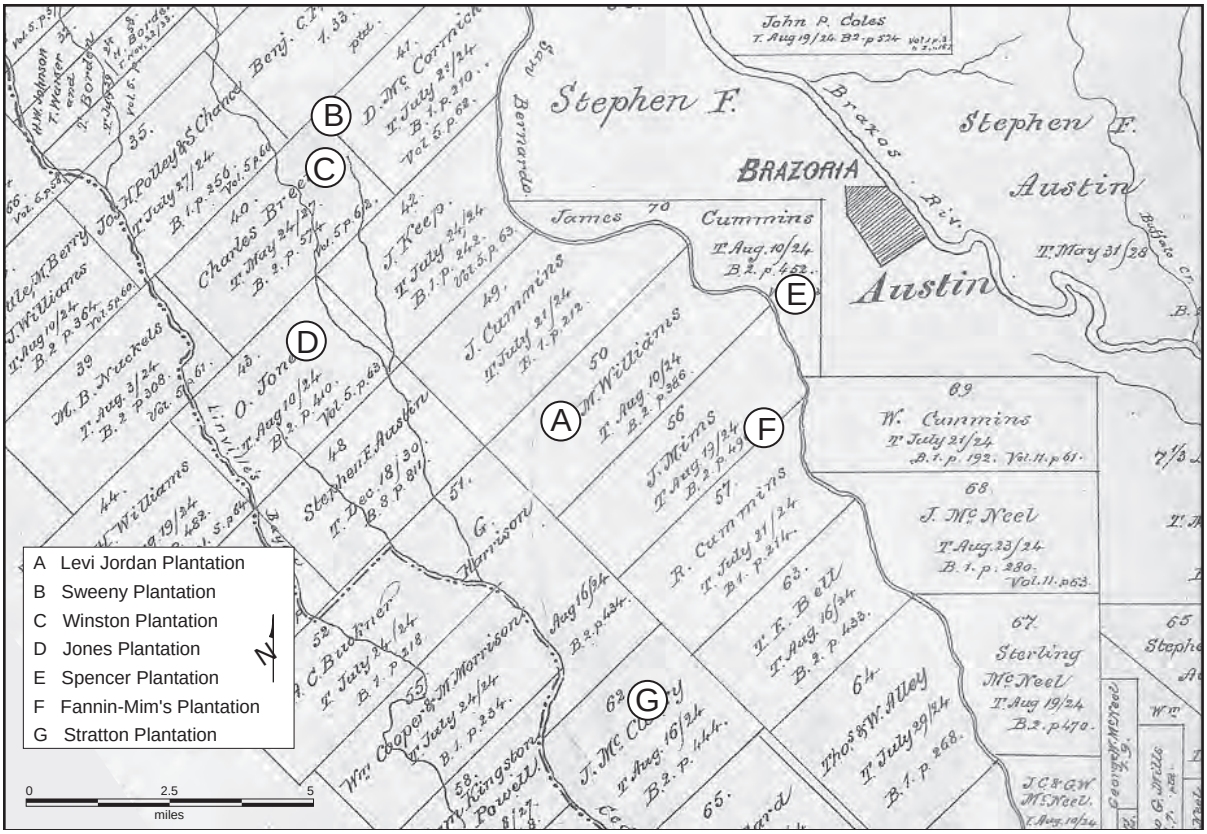


Figure 2-2. Plantations in the vicinity of the Levi Jordan Plantation.

blocks contained six individual cabins (Brown 2005:20–21). Limited investigations were also conducted in the area of the main house, mostly in the back and west side yard area (Brown 2005:26–27). The majority of these investigations were limited to the excavation of shovel test units. During these excavations, Brown located a possible detached kitchen structure and possible house slave quarters (Brown 2005:26–27). TPWD became interested in obtaining the Levi Jordan Plantation as a result of the discoveries made by Brown and his associates over the last two decades (Brown 2005:1). TPWD intended to obtain the house, land, and associated artifacts in order to create a museum and park on the site (Brown 2005:1). A series of technical reports on the excavations and historical research conducted by Brown, his associates, and students during the 1986–2002 period have been requested by TPWD and are currently in production (Brown 2005:1).

Chapter 3

The Development of a Socioeconomic Plantation System in Brazoria County

In order to fully comprehend the development and history of the Levi Jordan Plantation, it is necessary to first be familiar with the development of the plantation socioeconomic system in Brazoria County. This synopsis provides a history of the development of plantations in Brazoria County with a focus on the growth of slavery, plantation agriculture, and plantation landscapes. A description of the Levi Jordan Plantation landscape is provided, followed by a history of the plantation that concentrates on the antebellum era.

Rise of the Plantation System in Brazoria County

Historians define a plantation as a farm with 20 or more slaves (Edgington 2004:46) According to this definition, 63 plantations were located in Brazoria County by 1860 (Edgington 2004:46). Many of these plantations grew cotton or sugar exclusively, while others cultivated a combination of these crops. The plantation owners of Brazoria County were some of the wealthiest in the state, and as such owned some of the most impressive plantations in Texas. The majority of these planters arrived in Texas from old Southern plantation states, and brought with them the "inherited attitudes, customs, and methods" employed in a plantation system economy (Curlee 1932:iv). Features of coastal Texas, such as limited transportation, long growing seasons, and high soil fertility, combined with Southern traditions, resulted in the expansion of a plantation system economy in Brazoria County (Edgington 2004:46).

Growth of Slavery

While slavery was not considered the main catalyst behind the Texas Revolution, the subject unquestionably stirred many of the colonists' objections to Mexican government rule. The rapid growth of slavery following the Texas Revolution demonstrates its important role in the developing economic system of Brazoria County (Figure 3-1).

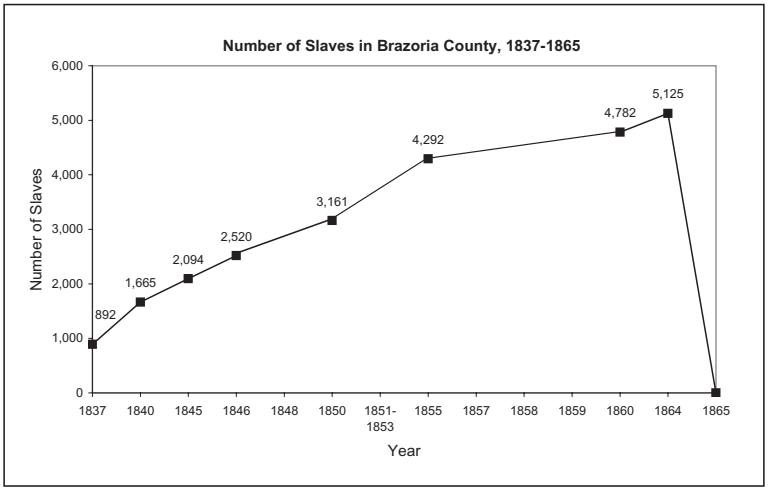


Figure 3-1. Line graph showing the rise and decline of slave numbers in Brazoria County, Texas.

Although many of the early settlers of Texas came from the South and brought slaves with them, the slave population of Texas in 1825 was only 443; a small amount in contrast to Southern states (Curlee 1932:5). Despite the fact that the Mexican government officially discouraged slave ownership, early Texans took no evident actions to stop the practice. Many settlers arriving in Texas considered slavery necessary for working large farms and plantations in such an unsettled region. Settlers argued that the institution of slavery was vital to developing the land and utilizing the vast agricultural resources of Texas. By the beginning of the Texas Revolution, the use of slave labor was firmly established in Brazoria County (Campbell 1989:50–51).

In the Constitution of the Republic of Texas (1836), the newly formed republic further guaranteed the survival of the institution of slavery:

> All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude: *provided*, the said slave shall be the bona fide property of the person so holding said slave as aforesaid. Congress shall pass no laws to prohibit emigrants from bringing their slaves into the Republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by with such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall congress have the power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slave holder be allowed to emancipate his or her slave or slaves without the consent of congress, unless he or she shall send his slaves without the limits of the Republic. No free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the Republic, without the consent of Congress, and the importation or admission of Africans or negroes into this Republic, excepting from the United States of America, is forever prohibited, and declared to be piracy [Section 9, General Provisions].

Many slaves in Texas continued to emigrate with their owners from Southern states. Moreover, planters already established in Brazoria County were able to purchase additional slaves through slave dealers, the majority of which operated in Houston and Galveston (Campbell 1989:52–53).

The number of slaves in Brazoria County continued to grow steadily between the independence of Texas and the end of the Civil War. With the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1846, the number of slaves dramatically increased as large numbers of settlers from the United States began to arrive. This resulted in a disproportionate increase in slaves versus white citizens in Brazoria County. In 1847, 65 percent of the population of the county was composed of slaves, and by 1860 that percentage had increased to 71 percent (Few 1994).

The high percentage of slaves in Brazoria County correlates with the large number of sugar and cotton plantations located in the county. In 1860, there were 63 plantations (Edgington 2004:39). At that time, ten of Brazoria County's slaveowners owned 100 or more slaves. Slaveholders in Brazoria County that owned more than a hundred slaves were invariably planters who used slaves for plantation labor. David G. Mills not only owned the most slaves in Brazoria County, but also in the entire state of Texas, with 344 slaves laboring on three plantations (Campbell 1989:274). Levi Jordan owned 134 slaves who worked on only one plantation (United States Bureau of the Census 1860). Unlike the majority of southern states, which saw a decrease in slave ownership prior to the Civil War, Brazoria County experienced an increase in slaveholders. From 1850 to 1860 the percentage of white slave owners in Brazoria County increased from 51 percent of the county's white population to 56 percent (Powers 1994:44).

Slavery had such an important role in the economic infrastructure of Brazoria County in part because slave ownership served as a mark of social standing. Slaves in large numbers represented individual wealth. The number of slaves an individual owned often determined economic, political, and social success. While Brazoria County had the third highest number of slaves in the state, only a few slaveholders owned more than 100 slaves (Edgington 2004:37). Many of the largest slave owners of Brazoria County also held powerful positions as lawyers, bankers, and state congressmen. Despite their minority, the wealthy planters of Brazoria County were instrumental in the economic and political direction of the state prior to the Civil War (Wooster 1961:72).

Agriculture and Plantation Economy

The agricultural potential of Texas greatly influenced the growth of both slavery and immigration to Texas between 1824 and 1861. Settlers encountered fertile soil and long growing seasons in the coastal counties of Texas. When the United States annexed Texas in 1846, settlers from the South immigrated to Texas in greater numbers (Lowe and Campbell 1987:9). During this period, approximately 75 percent of Texas' white population was involved in agricultural pursuits (Edgington 2004:37).

Due to the abundance of inexpensive land in Brazoria County, many early farmers held more acres of unimproved land than they had in cultivation (Curlee 1932:74). Subsequently, slavery remained the most important factor in the success of a planter; land remained uncultivated without slaves in the field (Edgington 2004:38).

A plantation system economy quickly developed in Brazoria County as a result of settlers' development of land for the production of cotton and sugar. Planters managed the plantations themselves, used a slave foreman, or in the case of large plantations, hired an overseer (Edgington 2004:38). The ratio of planters to farmers in Brazoria County was unlike the rest of the South. Thirty percent of Brazoria County's slaveholders were plantation owners. This percentage was much higher than the rest of the South, where only 12 percent of slave owners were plantation owners (Powers 1994:54).

The establishment of plantations in Brazoria County between 1850 and 1860 resulted in the emergence of the county as one of the wealthiest in the state. The 1860 census lists more than 37,465 acres of cultivated land. Brazoria County led Texas in the total cash value of farms and plantations at $4,815,603, with farming machinery adding an additional $531,717 (Edgington 2004:39).

Cotton Farming

Cotton farming played a major role in the evolution of a plantation economy in Brazoria County. Cotton production began with the original settlers of Stephen F. Austin's colony in the early 1820s. Stephen F. Austin actively recruited settlers to grow cotton and even stated that he would accept cotton bales as payment for land (Edgington 2004:39–40). The hot climate and fertile soils proved ideal for the production of cotton, and it quickly became the county's primary cash crop (White 1957:256).

Cotton harvest usually began in August. The average slave would pick 150 to 200 pounds a day, working from dawn to dusk for six or seven days a week. Cotton production greatly increased after the invention of the cotton gin in the late eighteenth century. John McNeel, one of Austin's Old Three Hundred Colonists, constructed Brazoria County's first cotton gin in 1828 (White 1957:432–433). By the 1840s, most

of the large plantations owned their own cotton gins and would let smaller farmers use them for a fee (Edgington 2004:40). With free labor provided by slaves, planters reaped enormous profits from cotton production, which generated much of the success of antebellum plantations in Brazoria County.

Sugar Cane Production

While cotton was considered the major cash crop, sugar eventually became synonymous with the growth of plantations in Brazoria County. Though never more productive than the sugar cane grown in Louisiana, sugar cane cultivation in Brazoria County became an important aspect of economic life in the region (Edgington 2004:41).

The success of sugar production in Louisiana inspired the early settlers of Texas to make an attempt at its cultivation. John Sweeny was one of the first planters of sugar cane in Brazoria County. He arrived in Brazoria County in 1832 with his family and a large contingent of slaves, and settled along the San Bernard River. By 1844, Sweeny was producing 100 hogsheads of superior sugar (one hogshead equals 1,000 pounds) and over 100 barrels of molasses annually (Edgington 2004:42).

By the early 1840s, several factors combined to spread the cultivation of sugar cane in the coastal region of Texas. The extended growing season was ideal for sugar cane production. In 1840, a cotton worm infestation destroyed half of the region's cotton crop, and floods further decimated the crops in 1842 and 1843. Falling cotton prices, rising cotton tariffs, and the panic of 1837 over the destabilizing of Texas' paper currency further subverted a dependence on cotton production. As a result, more planters began to either supplement their cotton crop with sugar cane cultivation, or switch crops altogether (Edgington 2004:42).

Advances in sugar mill technology and the development of steam-powered mills paralleled the shift toward sugar cane cultivation. The introduction of these steam-powered mills increased planters' investment in the cultivation of sugar cane. Sugar mills were often constructed of brick, and were typically two stories high. Agricultural censuses taken in 1850 and 1860 detail Brazoria County planters making large investments in machinery related to sugar production (Lowe and Campbell 1987:20).

In addition to the higher cost of machinery, sugar production required large numbers of slaves. Planting and processing sugar cane was labor intensive and required many hours of effort. In addition to spending long hours in the fields plowing, planting, and tending the sugar cane crop, slaves had to work round-the-clock shifts in the sugar mills to process the cane into sugar (Edgington 2004:44).

In 1852, sugar production in Brazoria County reached an all-time high with an output of 8,202 hogsheads of sugar (Edgington 2004:44). Records indicate that 29 planters produced sugar that year. The county's investment in sugar mills, slaves, and land totaled $1,134,000, an amount indicating the enormous wealth of the planters of Brazoria County (Edgington 2004:45).

Plantation Landscapes and Layouts

As the majority of Brazoria County's planters had emigrated from Southern states, the layout and landscapes of their plantations often imitated those of the Southern plantations (Edgington 2004:51). While variation existed among Southern plantations, certain trends were evident: sugar plantations were "largely industrial in character whereas cotton plantations often resembled nothing more than oversized farms" (Vlach 1993:193). The majority of plantations included common elements such as a large

main residence, slave cabins, and outbuildings (Edgington 2004:51). These elements may have clustered together in a gridlike pattern known as the *block plan* (Rehder 1999), or may have been scattered, with outbuildings and slave quarters closer to agricultural areas located far from the main house (Vlach 1993:6). The placement of these elements conveyed the hierarchy of power on the plantation and reflected the planter's prestige (Edgington 2004:51–54).

Housing

Home site locations were selected based on availability to water sources. Early settlers of Brazoria County constructed log cabins in the frontier style of the times (Figure 3-2). By the mid-1840s, more elaborate and ornate structures were erected to display increased wealth. These houses served as the focus of the plantation's social hierarchy (Figure 3-3).

Slave quarters usually followed the same evolutionary route as the main houses; they began with log cabins, then evolved to frame or brick structures that lacked all but the barest comforts (Figure 3-4). While quite small in size (16x16 ft at the Levi Jordan Plantation [Brown 2005:21]),

Figure 3-2. George Shackelford sketch of the Bell Plantation (date unknown), Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p390.html>.

Figure 3-3. Don Hutson painting of the Abner Jackson Plantation main house in Lake Jackson, Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p1184.html>.

Figure 3-4. 1898 photograph of the slave quarters at the Durazno Plantation near Jones Creek, Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p867.html>.

Figure 3-5. Photograph of the Varner-Hogg Plantation, West Columbia (date unknown), Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p2753.html>.

Figure 3-6. Photograph of a cotton gin in Sweeny (date unknown), Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p719.html>.

Figure 3-7. Photograph of the sugar mill at the Waldeck Plantation (date unknown), Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p2775.html>.

each cabin housed four to eight slaves (United States Bureau of the Census *Brazoria County, Slave Schedule* 1860). Typically, housing for field slaves was located at a distance from the main house, in close proximity to agricultural fields, while house slaves resided in quarters near the main house (Edgington 2004:51).

Outbuildings

Outbuildings located on plantations usually included kitchens, smokehouses, stables, barns, corn cribs, and blacksmith shops. They were generally located in a linear arrangement within close proximity to the main house (Vlach 1993:77–78) (Figure 3-5). However, sugar mills and cotton gins were located near the fields to facilitate processing, and/or close to rivers, roads, or railroads to ease shipment of products (Figure 3-6). Unlike the small frame construction of the gin mill, sugar mills were two-story brick structures with soaring furnace chimneys (Edgington 2004:42) (Figure 3-7).

The Levi Jordan Plantation

Layout of the Levi Jordan Plantation

Strobel (1926:12–13) describes the Levi Jordan Plantation as having "a large roomy frame house" with "a good brick sugar house and brick cabins for the slaves." According to Platter (1961), the main residence was a frame house built in 1854. The oak timbers used for construction were obtained from the surrounding forest and from lumber shipped across the Gulf and ferried up the San Bernard River. However, the historical marker (Figure 3-6) states: "Home built in 1848–1851 by slave labor; materials came by sea, Florida to Velasco, and up the San Bernard River." (Recorded Texas Historic Landmark 1967). These statements are somewhat contradictory and it is uncertain which source correctly dates the construction or identifies the lumber source.

In Platter's 1961 research on mid-nineteenth-century plantations of Brazoria County, he decribed the main house as unsual for the county: "It was functional and simple to the point of severity" (Platter 1961:159). It is a two-story frame structure with a low-pitched roof and little overhang (Figure 3-9). On each end of the house is a two-story chimney that is flush with the main structure. Platter goes on to describe a front porch that extends across the front of the house on the ground floor. Additionally, two one-story wings extend from the northern part of the house on each end (Platter 1961:159–160).

The two-story wood frame main house stands in stark contrast to the surrounding brick buildings of the working plantation. An architectural description report (TPWD 2003), describes the house as being constructed in the Greek Revival Style that was becoming more popular at the time. Hillard (1990) describes the main houses of cotton plantations as the focal point of the landscape. These buildings were typically constructed of wood in either a 'dogtrot' or 'I' configuration characterized by a central hallway, exterior chimneys at both ends, with full-length verandas or porches across the front and sometimes rear of the house (Hillard 1990:119). The Anglo planters of Louisiana preferred the Greek Revival style during the mid- to late nineteenth century (Hillard 1990:119).

Platter (1961) states that in addition to the main house, there are brick slave quarters, a cotton gin, a smokehouse, stables, and sugar mill. The sugar mill on the Levi Jordan Plantation is reported to have had the largest sugar making machinery manufactured (Platter 1961:160). It contained two trains of six kettles, each with rollers that were reportedly able to crush six-inch elm logs (Platter 1961:160).

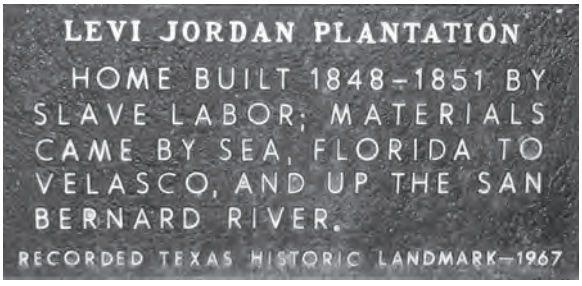


Figure 3-8. Levi Jordan Plantation historical marker plaque.

Figure 3-9. Alan A. Platter's sketch of the Levi Jordan Plantation (Platter 1961:158).

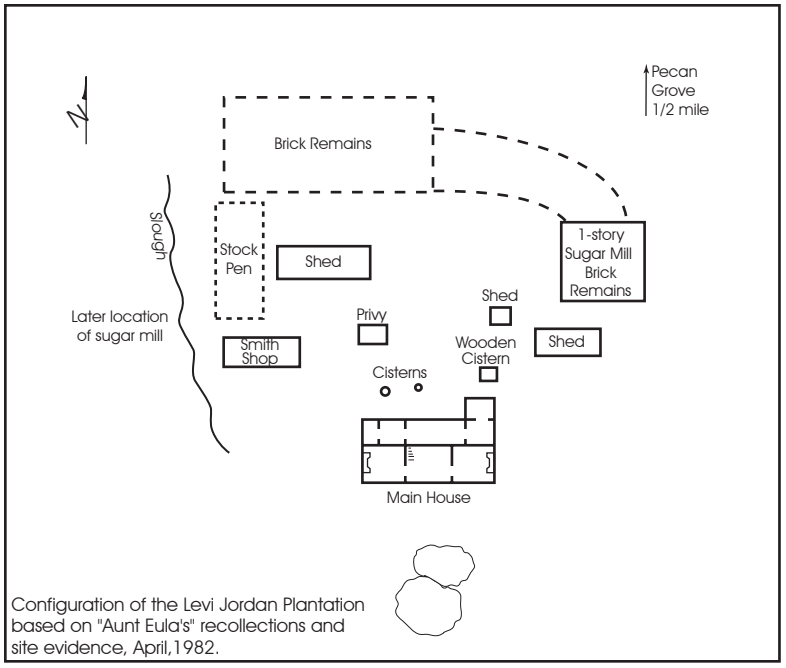


Figure 3-10. Sketch map from the original National Register of Historic Places nomination (adapted from Brown 2005: Figure 2).

The abundance of Houston Black Clay in the area provided an endless and cheap resource for the construction of the plantation's slave quarters and outbuildings. However, in the construction of the main house, Jordan imported expensive woods in order to imitate the house styles of Louisiana plantations. It appears that Jordan's decision to construct the main house of imported woods in the Greek Revival style was a means to display his ample wealth.

A sketch map from the original National Register of Historic Places nomination form identifies and displays the location of several outbuildings (Figure 3-10). These include a blacksmith shop, cisterns, sheds, and brick remains, some of which are labeled "1-story Sugar Mill Brick Remains" (Brown 2005) However, excavations conducted by Ken Brown beginning in 1986 indicated that the brick remains were quarters constructed to house the plantation's slaves (Brown 2005). Further investigations indicated that a total of twenty-nine cabins were constructed in four blocks (three blocks contained six cabins each, while the fourth block contained eight cabins) (Brown 2005: Figure 5). An additional block of four cabins was identified near the main house (Figure 3-11). Brown states that these were originally cabins for the house slaves, but were converted over time into a store, residence, blacksmith shop, and a machine repair shop (Brown 2005). The Levi Jordan Plantation sugar mill has been identified and lies approximately one-third of a mile south of the main house, in an area assumed to be near the original cane fields (Figure 3-12) (Brown 2005: Figure 10). The Jaden Cemetery lies south of there.

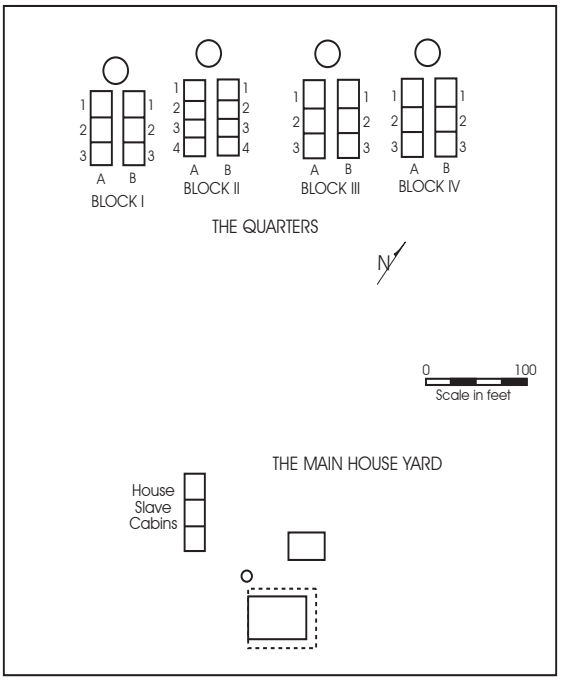


Figure 3-11. Map showing slave quarters and the main house (adapted from Brown 2005: Figure 5).

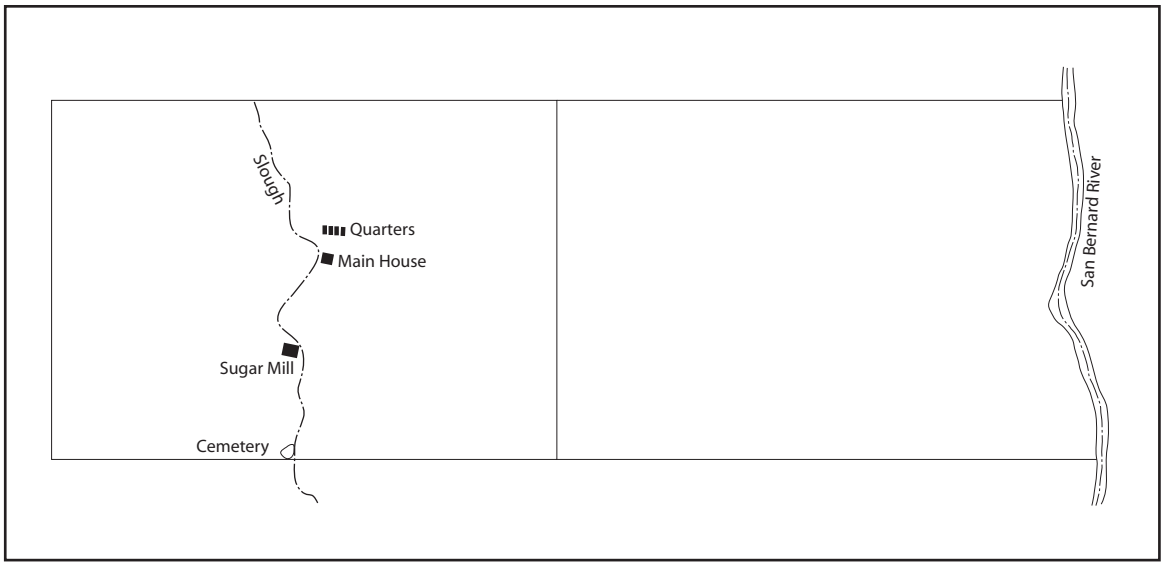


Figure 3-12. Map showing the location of slave quarters, main house, sugar mill, and the Jaden Cemetery on the original plantation lands (adapted from Brown 2005: Figure 10).

History of the Levi Jordan Plantation

The brief summary of the Levi Jordan Plantation presented here relies heavily on Martha Doty Freeman's (2003) report *An Overview of the Development of an Historic Landscape on the San Bernard River, Brazoria County, Texas, and a History of the Levi Jordan Plantation*. Some of the information presented in this report contrasts with the historical research presented by Ken Brown and participants of the Levi Jordan Plantation Historical Archaeology Project, 1986–2002 (see Barnes 1999; Barrera 1999; Brown 1994, 2004, 2005; Brown and Cooper 1990; Bruner 1996; Cooper 1989; Garcia-Herreros 1998; Harris 1999; and McDavid 1996, 1997). Freeman's report presents important previously unknown information, and is a comprehensive source in understanding the account of the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Establishment to the Civil War

Levi Jordan was born to Nathan and Rebecca Wallace Jordan on December 17, 1793, in Wilkes County, Georgia (Figure 3-13). His father died in 1799 and his mother in 1801, leaving their five children orphaned. He married Sarah Stone in 1818 (Figure 3-14). Shortly thereafter, they moved to Lincoln County, Georgia, where their only child, Emily, was born in 1819 (Figure 3-15). Sometime between 1819 and 1838, the family

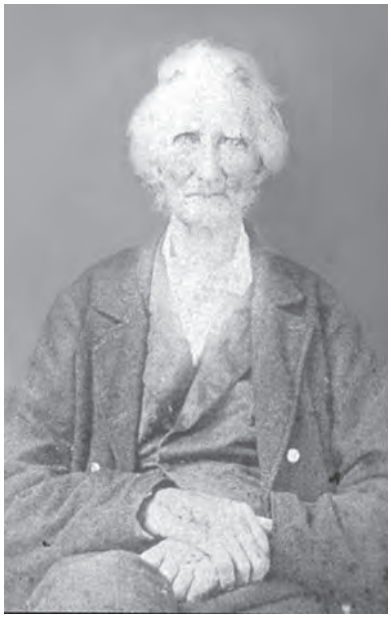


Figure 3-13. Photograph of Levi Jordan (McDavid 1998).

Figure 3-14. Photograph of Sarah Stone Jordan (McDavid 1998).

moved to Dallas County, Alabama. It was there, in 1838, that Jordan's daughter Emily married North Carolina native, James Campbell McNeill (Freeman 2003:107).

By 1840, Emily and her husband had moved to Union Parish, Louisiana, and Levi and Sarah Jordan had established a plantation adjoining theirs across the state line in Arkansas. Between 1840 and 1848, four of their seven children were born on one of these plantations (Figure 3-16). Both the Jordans and McNeills moved to Texas in 1848 (Freeman 2003:107).

When Levi Jordan came to Texas in 1848, he purchased 2,214 acres in the Samuel May Williams land grant for $8,884. Family tradition asserts that Jordan chose this particular piece of land because it was where he shot a panther out of a tree (Brown 2005:47). Family tradition also holds that Jordan first came to Texas with slaves, purchased the property, and then returned to Louisiana to collect his family, leaving his slaves behind with his son-in-law to construct buildings and tend his newly planted crops (Brown 2005:47). At the time of land purchase, a tax assessment for Brazoria County stated that Jordan owned nine slaves, worth $3,600 at the time (Texas Comptroller *Ad Valorem Tax Records, Brazoria County* 1848). Historical documents also record a $10,800 loan that Jordan made at this time to fellow Brazoria planters, Shadrock and Sarah F. Rowe (Brazoria County *Deed Record H*:526–528 1848).

There is a continued inconsistency among sources about the amount of acreage that Levi Jordan owned. While the initial tax assessment states that Jordan purchased 2,214 acres worth $8,884, other sources list the initial purchase as 2,221 or 2,222 acres (Barnes 1999; Barrera 1999; Brown 1994, 2004, 2005; Brown and Cooper 1990; Bruner 1996; Cooper 1989; Freeman 2003; Garcia-Herreros 1998; Harris 1999; and McDavid 1996, 1997). Later historical documentation states that Jordan's property

Figure 3-15. Photograph of Emily Jordan McNeill (McDavid 1998).

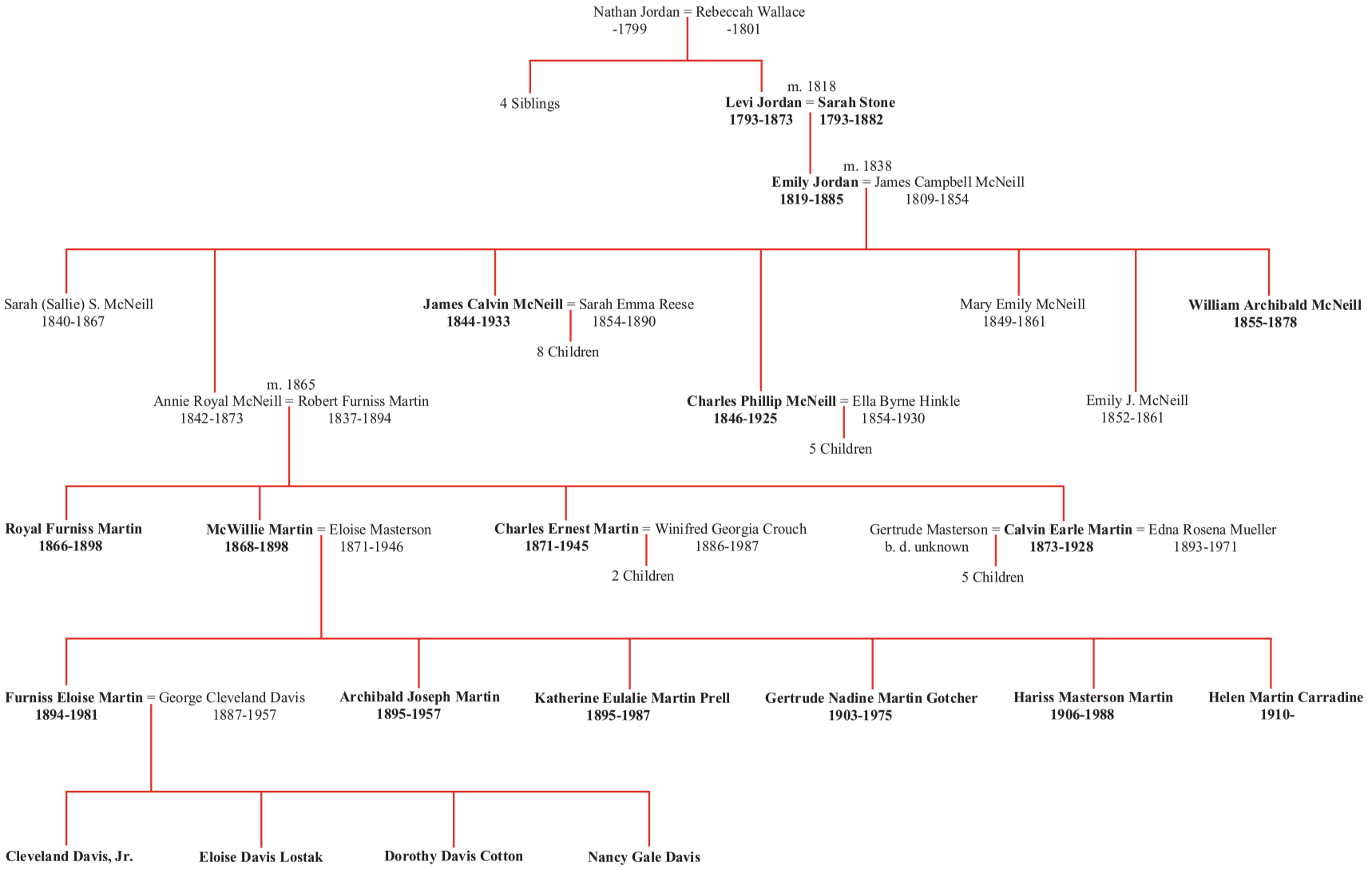


Figure 3-16. Jordan family tree (with heirs in bold).

holdings had increased from this initial amount to 2,371 acres in 1850 (Freeman 2003:109). This increase is attributed to his 1850 purchase of 150 acres in the southeast corner of the Rebecca Cumings League (Freeman 2003:109). However, by 1854 he was reported to possess 2,221 acres (Freeman 2003:111), and by the end of the Civil War, Jordan was again recorded to own 2,214 acres valued at $35,000 (Freeman 2003:122). Following the death of Levi Jordan, discrepancies again arise on the exact amount of acreage distributed to his heirs and subsequent heirs. The reasons behind these discrepancies are unknown, and may be attributed either to errors in historical documents, inaccurate tax assessments, or unreported sales and purchases of land.

In 1850 Jordan's real estate was valued at $11,105 and included a total of 2,371 acres, 150 acres of which Jordan had purchased from John P. Gill on May 23, 1850. His other possessions listed were: 81 Negroes valued at $30,375; 31 horses valued at $1,240; 11 cattle valued at $44; and miscellaneous livestock valued at $740. Jordan had also made a loan of $240, at interest (Figure 3-17). The 1850 tax assessment of $1,200 worth of farm machinery may have included a gin, or Jordan may have relied on any one of his neighbors to process his crop. In 1850, while Jordan's neighbors were raising substantial crops of sugar cane, Jordan's moneymaking crop was cotton, with the production of 25 ginned bales weighing 400 pounds each (Figure 3-18) (Freeman 2003:109).

Between 1849 and 1859, Brazoria County flourished as one of the wealthiest counties in the state of Texas, with a Southern society centered on the institution of slavery. The county's economy was dependent upon agriculture, predominately sugar and cotton production. Some of the state's largest and most productive sugar and cotton plantations were established

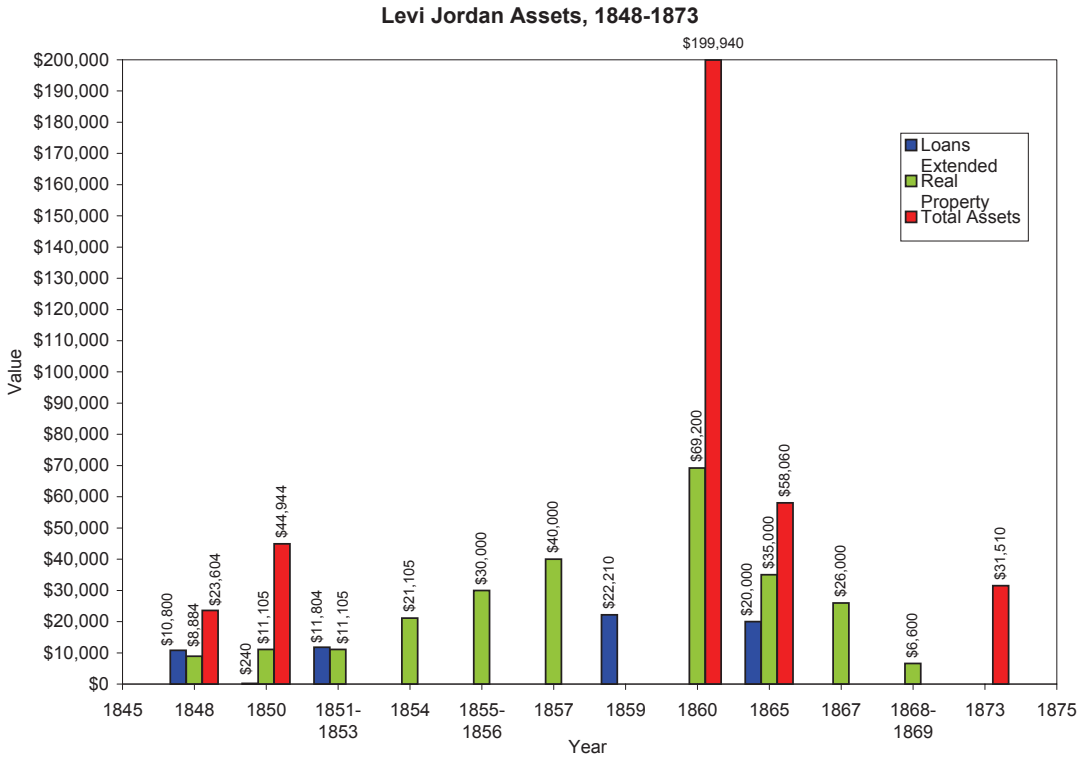


Figure 3-17. Graph of Levi Jordan's assets, 1848–1873.

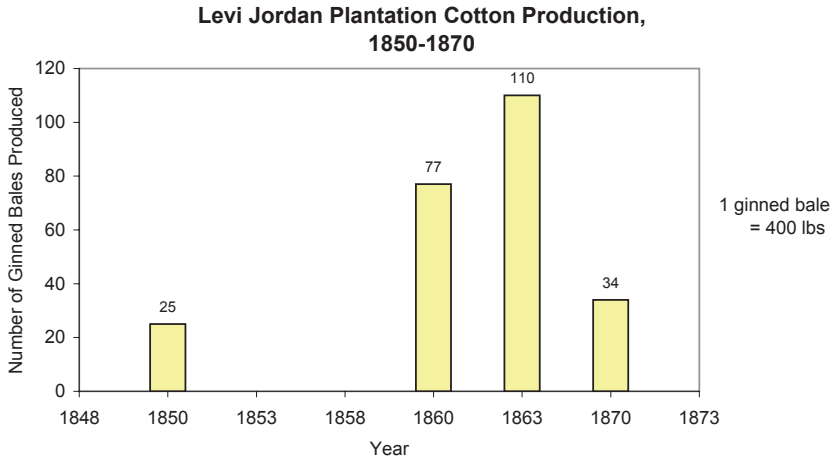


Figure 3-18. Graph of cotton production at the Levi Jordan Plantation, 1850–1870.

in Brazoria County along the rivers and deep creeks of the area, where crops could be easily shipped to markets by barges.

There was no significant increase in the Jordan's assets between 1850 and 1851. However, the amount of money that he had extended in loans did increase from $240 in 1850 to $11,804 in 1851 (see Figure 3-17). This is a significant amount of money for the time, as it was loaned at an interest rate of 8 to 10 percent. Money lending appears to have been a profitable business for Jordan; indirect evidence suggests that he used this income to invest on plantation improvements (Freeman 2003:111).

While the plantation is not listed as a sugar producer in 1853, an 1853 article in the *Columbia Democrat* states that Jordan and McNeill produced 100 hogsheads of sugar (Figure 3-19) (*Columbia Democrat*, 29 November 1853). An increase in the appraisal amount of the plantation suggests that a sugar mill was constructed at this time, a venture that required an investment of a large amount of capital (Freeman 2003:111).

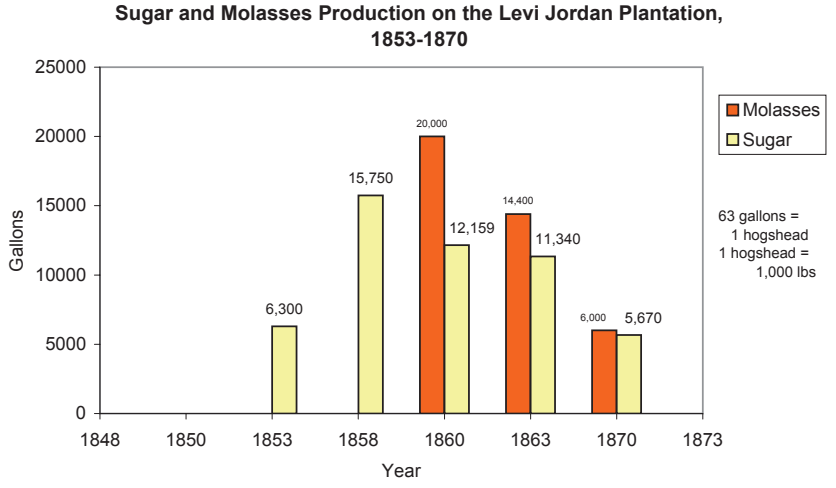


Figure 3-19. Graph of sugar and molasses production at the Levi Jordan Plantation, 1853–1870.

James Campbell McNeill died on October 28, 1854, ending Levi's business partnership with his son-in-law (Freeman 2003:111). This event did not appear to impede the growth of the plantation. Following his death, there was a notable increase in both the slave population and the plantation's value (see Figure 3-17) (Freeman 2003:112). This last increase included the construction of the Jordan's two-story frame home. Jordan also continued in his role as a money lender to the residents of Brazoria County, doubling the amount of capital he invested in loans (Freeman 2003:113).

Following 1857, Jordan entered an expansion period that witnessed an increased production of sugar. In 1858, Jordan ranked fifth in the county in cane production with 250 hogsheads of sugar (Few 1994). Continued high yields in 1860 were coupled with an increase in improved acreage. His commitment to cane production was reflected by a decrease in corn, sweet potato, and butter production (Figure 3-20) (Freeman 2003:113).

Between 1850 and 1860 in Brazoria County, there were approximately 19 sugar plantations, 16 cotton plantations, and three plantations that produced both sugar and cotton. Prior to the Civil War, the production of these plantations averaged 7,000 to 8,000 hogsheads of sugar annually, roughly three-fourths of the state's output for 1857. Twenty-six of the county's residents owned more than $100,000 in property in 1860. The county's economy and society was focused on plantation life, with the towns of Old Velasco and Quintana serving as resort centers and Gulf seaports. Brazoria's slave population also grew to 5,110 in 1860, which greatly outnumbered the 2,027 white residents (see Figure 3-1) (Kleiner 2005).

It appears that Jordan also became swept up in the speculation of the slave trade at this time. In spite of extraordinarily high market prices of the time, Jordan increased his holdings from 115 slaves in 1858 to 122 in 1859, and to 134 in 1860 (Figure 3-21). The majority of these slaves were purchased through the services of John Evans. In April of 1859, Jordan gave Evans $10,000 and sent him to the East Coast to buy Negroes. By the end of June, Evans had yet to return and the family was beginning to question his honesty. Finally, after a seventeen-

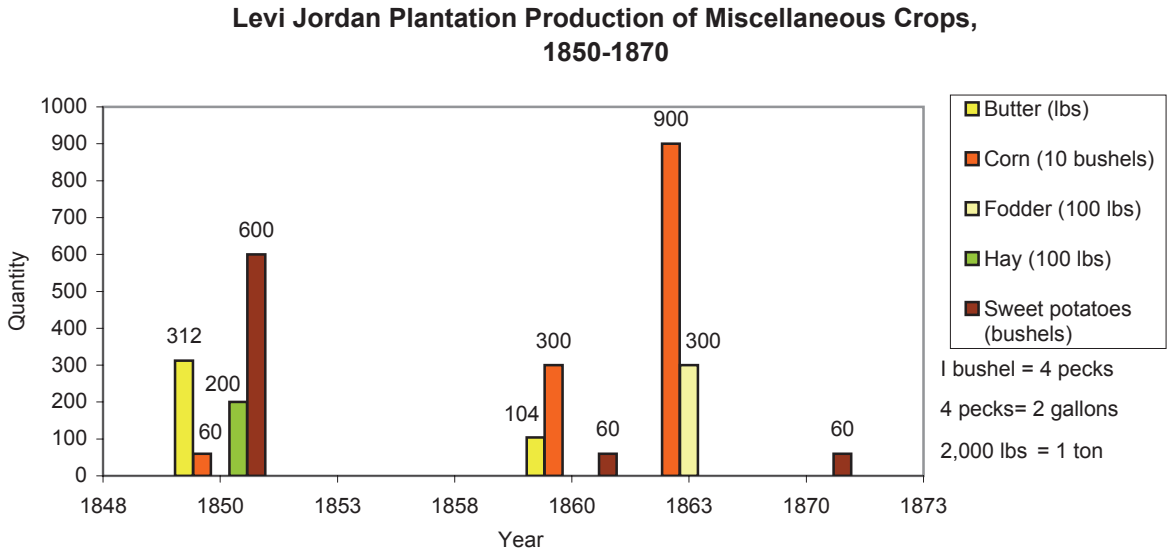


Figure 3-20. Graph of miscellaneous crops production at the Levi Jordan Plantation, 1850–1870.

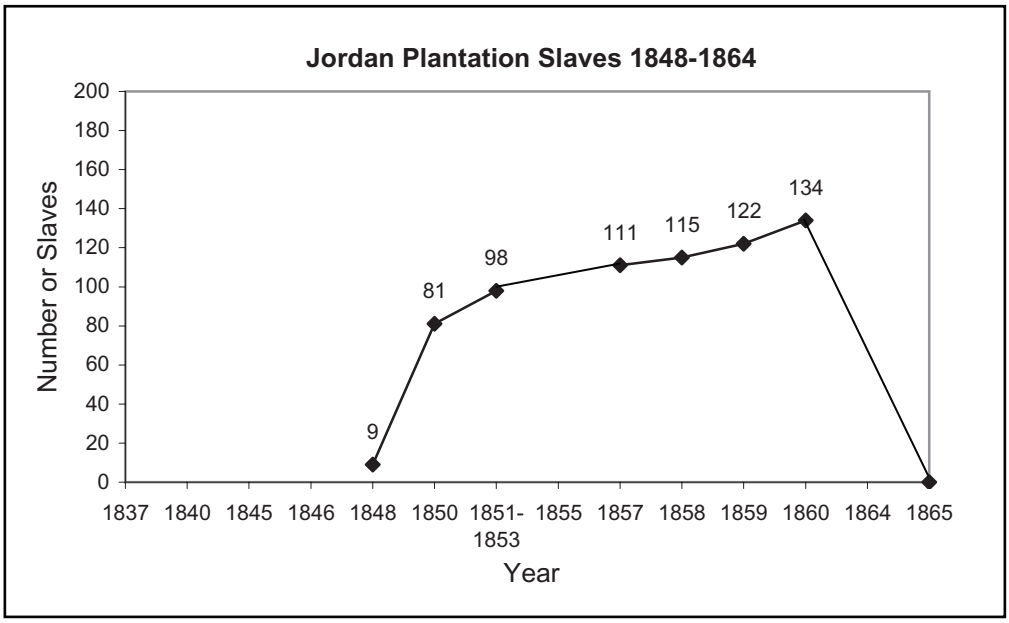


Figure 3-21. Line graph showing the rise and decline of slave numbers at the Levi Jordan Plantation.

month wait, Evans did return with one dozen newly acquired slaves (Freeman 2003:114).

Life on the Levi Jordan Plantation after 1858 was described in detail by the Jordan's granddaughter, Sallie McNeill (see Figure 3-16), in a diary she kept during and after her graduation from Baylor University in Independence, Texas (Raska 1998). Her diary provides an excellent descriptive source of the plantation's architecture. She describes the burning of a slave cabin next to an unoccupied hospital building that also caught fire, as well as other nearby buildings that included slave cabins, cribs, and fences. The constructions of a "new shop before the door," as well as the construction of a carriage house next to the main house were also commented upon in her diary (Raska 1998). Sallie also mentions a porch and an associated *piazza*. This may have been a configuration in which a ground-floor porch extended across the front of the house and was topped by a small porch that extended across the second floor of the house (Figure 3-22) (Raska 1998).

Sallie McNeill wrote about growing fears and tensions between 1859 and 1860 as her grandfather continued in his purchase of slaves. Runaways are mentioned for the first time in an entry at the end of December, 1860. Rumors abounded of Negroes rising up against the whites, which resulted in the appointment of vigilance committees and patrols. She also relates a story of a neighbor who was so frightened by her Negro driver that she hid out in the woods. Thus, she felt that the end of slavery was near (Freeman 2003:115–116).

Civil War to Jordan's Death

On the eve of the Civil War, the Levi Jordan Plantation consisted of Levi and his wife Sarah, now in their mid-sixties; their widowed daughter, Emily McNeill; and Emily's seven children (see Figure 3-16). The 1860 census also lists Robert Stranger, a native of England who was working for the family, and the overseer, D. C. Rathburn of Virginia. By this time, the slave population of the plantation had grown to 134 individuals that resided in 29 cabins (see Figure 3-21) (Freeman 2003:116). It was during this time that Levi

Figure 3-22. Photograph of the Levi Jordan Plantation house showing the front porch (date unknown), Brazoria County Historical Museum Collection <http://www.bchm.org/photos/p1144.html>.

Jordan's recorded wealth was at its peak, with his total property valued at $199,940 (see Figure 3-17) (Campbell 1989:274).

While cotton was not listed in the 1860 census (United States Bureau of the Census *Brazoria County, Productions of Agriculture* 1860), Sallie McNeill makes note of its production in addition to her grandfather's cane crop (Raska 1998). Despite rumors of war and growing political tensions, Jordan placed an order through William Saunders Jr. for a cotton gin in August of 1860 (Freeman 2003:116–117). Jordan appeared committed to continue life as usual despite a vote for secession in February 1861. In fact, he again sent John Evans east of the Mississippi River with an advance of $10,000 in September 1861 to purchase additional slaves. Unlike his previous trip, Evans never returned with the slaves, nor with the advanced funds (Freeman 2003:117).

Jordan's grandsons, James and Charles P. McNeill, joined the Texas Cavalry as the war expanded. Despite the loss of his grandsons' assistance with the management of the plantation, cane and cotton production continued at a vast rate. Due to war conditions, however, Jordan was forced at times to sell his sugar in Houston and his cotton to Mexico (Freeman 2003:119). While it may appear that the Jordans fared well through the war, they were forced to deposit capital assets in the amount of $244,995.75 in rapidly declining Confederate States Treasury notes between 1862 and 1864. By the end of the war these Confederate States Treasury notes were virtually worthless. Additionally, the Confederate government levied tithes on his agricultural produce (Freeman 2003:120). By the end of the war, the Levi Jordan assets were valued at $38,060, with an additional $20,000 loaned out at interest. Jordan's household continued to expand with the return of his grandsons from the war effort, and with the 1865 marriage of his granddaughter, Annie McNeill (Figure 3-23), to Robert Martin (Freeman 2003:122).

Figure 3-23. Photograph of Annie McNeill Martin (McDavid 1998).

The other residents of Brazoria County did their best to survive the war. Confederate blockade runners operated along the Gulf Coast, and some shipments of cotton were able to be transported to Mexico overland. Despite the little physical damage encountered during the war, residents faced increased hardships due to the presence of federal troops and a drop in cotton profits. While some plantations were destroyed, the greatest blow the to the plantation economy and society of Brazoria County resulted from the emancipation of slaves. Total property value in Brazoria County between 1860 and 1866 fell from $7 million to less than $3 million. Many of the grand plantations of the county were divided up into small farms and pastures, while others were eventually converted into prison farms. As conditions worsened, some Brazoria County residents moved to Mexico and established settlements in the Tuxpan River Valley of Veracruz (Kleiner 2005).

In 1865, Jordan's grandsons, James and Charles P. McNeill left the plantation to return to school in Chapel Hill and Virginia. On their behalf, Jordan purchased Shadrock and Sarah Rowe's 715-acre plantation on the western portion of Bell's League. He also purchased the Rowe's cattle herd, and he and his grandsons entered into a cattle business partnership (Freeman 2003:122).

The years between 1865 and 1869 proved to be difficult ones for Levi Jordan. Jordan encountered numerous problems while working with newly freed slaves, in addition to problems collecting money loaned at interest. The new tax structure was also challenging (Freeman 2003:123–124). As a result, the rendered value of Jordan's real estate decreased to $6,600 in 1868–1869 (see Figure 3-17). Despite these hardships, Jordan's agricultural report for 1870 was positive; he increased his improved acreage by 50 percent and paid $5,000 in wages (Freeman 2003:124).

Jordan's Death to TPWD Purchase

In 1871, at the age of 78, Jordan leased the plantation lands to Robert Stranger, who had worked on the plantation for a time, for the amount of $10,000. Jordan also agreed to repair the sugar mill and cane shed for a sum of $1,400. Regrettably, Stranger allowed the cane crop to run out and fail; essentially, he ruined the plantation's sugar cane stock. This tragedy was shortly followed by the death of Levi Jordan on February 3, 1873. He was buried in Cedar Lake Cemetery, which was adjacent to James. C. and Charles. P. McNeill's plantation (Freeman 2003:124).

Jordan left behind a widow, a daughter, three grandsons, one granddaughter, and four great-grandsons. As two of his grandsons had already received a valuable and fully stocked plantation, the Rowe place, Jordan left all of his community

interest in the Jordan Plantation to his third grandson, William McNeill. Jordan instructed in his will that William was to share the profits from the plantation with Jordan's wife, Sarah. Jordan's will also stated that the plantation would be managed by Jordan's executors, James and Charles P. McNeill, until William reached the age of majority. Furthermore, his daughter Emily was to live with her mother; however, Annie and Robert Martin were forbidden to enter the home without Sarah Jordan's consent (Figure 3-24). Despite this statement, he left $5,000 to be held in trust for the education of Annie's children (Freeman 2003:125).

As executors of their grandfather's estate, James and Charles P. took over management of the Jordan Plantation, which they found in ruinous conditions. Due to the mismanagement of Robert Stranger, the plantation was bare of cane seed or stock, cotton worms had consumed most of the cotton, the mules used to work the fields were gone, and the fences were in need of repair (Freeman 2003:125). However, by the end of 1874, the McNeill brothers were able to replant the ruined cane fields, improve the plantation's infrastructure, enhance the plantation house, and raise enough cotton to support the family (Freeman 2003:126–127). Also in 1874, their sister Annie passed away, leaving behind four sons, one of which was a newborn (see Figure 3-16). Although Jordan's will forbade Annie and her family from living on the plantation, some of the young Martin boys returned to live at the plantation house after their mother's death. There appears to have been no hard feelings between these two branches of the family, as the McNeills purchased goods from Robert Martin's wholesale business, which he had established in Galveston between 1865 and 1869 (Freeman 2003:127).

The family experienced a small set back in the fall of 1875, when one of the worst hurricanes in memory devastated all the crops in the region. By 1876, William had attained his majority, and his brothers turned over the responsibility of marketing the Jordan Plantation's crops to him and their grandmother, which allowed them to focus on their own property. In December of 1877, Sarah sold her 50 percent interest in the plantation to William for $1,000, which gave him full ownership of the entire plantation and all its improvements. Sarah, her daughter Emily, and one or more of the Martin boys continued to live in the main house with William (Freeman 2003:128).

William continued the cultivation and marketing of the Jordan Plantation's cotton

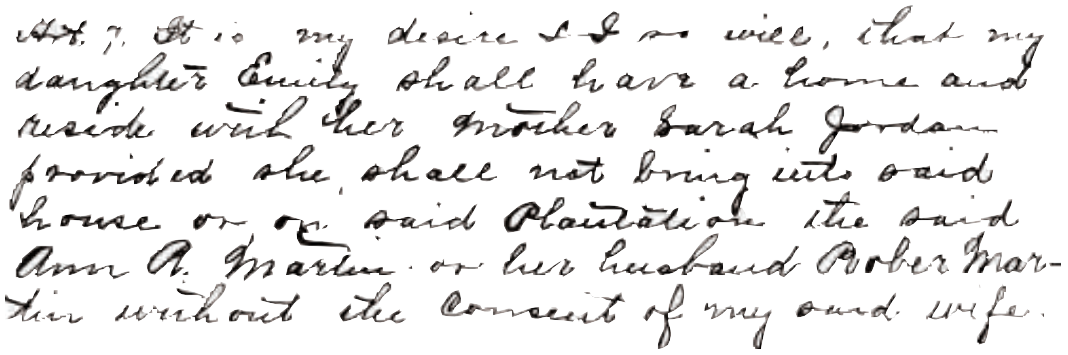

It is my desire & I so will, that my daughter Emily shall have a home and reside with her mother Sarah Jordan provided she shall not bring into said house or on said Plantation the said Ann A. Martin or her husband Robert Martin without the consent of my said wife.

Figure 3-24. Excerpt from Levi Jordan's will banning Annie Martin and her husband from the plantation (McDavid 1998).

crop from 1877 until his death in 1878. He died from an infected gun shot wound to his knee that he received while cleaning his guns (Freeman 2003:129). William McNeill's death brought with it an end to the unified ownership and operation of the Levi Jordan Plantation (Table 3-1). Upon his death, it was decided to divide the property among his heirs (see Figure 3-16). Emily McNeill received the northern portion on which the main plantation house was located. The remaining southern half, which contained the sugar mill, was further divided into three lots. One lot each was given to William's brothers, James and Charles P. McNeill, while the third lot was given to his nephews, Royal Furniss, McWillie, Charles E., and Calvin Martin (Figure 3-25). In the belief that the sugar mill and its equipment could not be divided, it and one additional acre was sold at public auction to James and Charles P. McNeill for $1,000 in July of 1880 (Freeman 2003:130).

Shortly there after, Emily McNeill and the two youngest Martin boys, Charles E. and Calvin, moved to the home of James McNeill and his wife, Sarah Reese. Royal Furniss and McWillie Martin remained with their father, who had recently moved to Weatherford. Meanwhile, the plantation home was rented to Hal Chinn. Because the Martin brothers were minors and their grandmother was unable to manage the operation of the Jordan Plantation, James and Charles P. again stepped in and took over management in 1881 (Freeman 2003:130).

In 1883, Sarah Jordan, the Jordan-McNeill family matriarch, passed away, leaving behind a large family and a vastly changed landscape. By 1884, Emily McNeill deeded the northern half of the plantation and plantation home she had inherited from her son to her grandsons, Royal Furniss, McWillie, Charles E., and Calvin Martin (Freeman 2003:132). Emily McNeill

Figure 3-25. The Martin brothers: Calvin, Royal Furniss, McWillie, and Charles (McDavid 1998).

passed away less than a year later in 1885. Shortly after her death, Royal Furniss, then nineteen, decided to petition the court to be declared no longer a minor to gain management of the plantation he and his brothers owned. This was followed by the resignation of James and Charles P. McNeill's guardianship, though they were still the plantation managers. Robert Martin was then appointed guardian in March of 1886. Soon tensions arose between the McNeills and the Martin brothers. While at school in Velasco, Royal Furniss and McWillie were involved in an accidental shooting. McWillie then left school and returned to Brazoria. Shortly thereafter, Charles E. had a disagreement with his aunt Sarah, and moved out of his uncle's home and into his father's home in Galveston. McWillie, Charles E., and Calvin eventually returned to school in 1886–1888, attending Bryan College at Jordan's bequest. However, McWillie and Royal Furniss met up with trouble again, and were charged with two cases of assault and one case of murder (Freeman 2003:133).

By 1888, Royal Furniss Martin was no longer a minor, and filed a suit in which the McNeill brothers were removed from management of the plantation. As a result, control of the plantation was given to the Martin brothers and the McNeills were made to account for the property they had managed (Freeman 2003:133). The next three years

Table 3-1. Timeline of ownership of the Levi Jordan Plantation House.

Date	Event
1848	Levi Jordan purchased 2,221 acres in the Samuel May Williams land grant for $8,884. He went into partnership with his son-in-law, James Campbell McNeill.
1848-1857	Main plantation house was built.
1854	James Campbell McNeill died, ending the partnership with his father-in-law.
1873	Levi Jordan died on February 3. In his will, Levi equally divided the plantation and its proceeds between his wife, Sarah Stone Jordan, and his grandson, William Archibald McNeill. Management of the house and yard was granted to Sarah Stone Jordan until her death. Management of the plantation was assigned to James Calvin and Charles Phillip McNeill until William reached the age of majority.
1876	William Archibald Jordan took over the management of the Jordan Plantation.
1877	Sarah Stone Jordan sold her 50 percent interest to William Archibald Jordan for $1,000, which made him the sole owner of the Levi Jordan Plantation.
1878	William Archibald Jordan died, leaving the plantation divided among his heirs: Emily Jordan McNeill received the northern portion of the plantation, including the plantation house; The southern portion was left to William's brothers and nephews; Management was assigned to James Calvin and Charles Phillip McNeill until the Martin brothers were of age
1880	The house was rented to Hal Chinn.
1883	Sarah Stone Jordan passed away.
1884	Emily Jordan McNeill deeded her portion of the plantation land and plantation house to her grandsons.
1885	Emily Jordan passed away.
1888	Royal Furniss Martin, no longer a minor, filed a suit to have James Calvin and Charles Phillip McNeill removed as managers
1891	The northern portion was divided among Royal Furniss, McWillie, and Charles Ernest Martin, with McWillie Martin receiving the parcel that the plantation house was on.
1937	McWillie Martin died.
1946	Eloise Masterson Martin, wife of McWillie Martin, died, leaving the plantation and the surrounding acreage undivided to their children
1978	Land was partitioned with Furniss Eloise Martin Davis receiving the 70.5 acres with the Jordan Home
1981	Furniss Eloise Martin Davis passed away, leaving the property to her children, Cleveland Davis, Jr., Eloise Davis Lastok, Dorothy Davis Cotton, and Nancy Gale Davis.
2002	Texas Parks & Wildlife Department acquired the property.

witnessed a flurry of suits and countersuits. The ultimate determination of the courts was that the Martins owned the northern half of the original Jordan Plantation, including the parcel upon which the plantation house was located, along with 369 acres in the southern half (Freeman 2003:133–134). In October of 1891, the northern half of the plantation was further divided between Royal Furniss, McWillie and Charles E. Martin. The parcel that contained the Jordan Plantation home was deeded to McWillie. Calvin retained ownership of the 369-acre lot in the southern half of the original plantation (Freeman 2003:134).

Shortly after the end of 1894, McWillie Martin moved into the Jordan Plantation home with his wife Eloise Masterson and their children (see Figure 3-16). The house remained in relatively intact condition until the hurricane of 1900, which removed the kitchen-dining room annex, damaged the first floor on the south, east and north sides, and damaged the roof. As a result, the roof was replaced and the kitchen rebuilt (Freeman 2003:134).

McWillie Martin died in 1937, followed by the death of his wife, Eloise in 1946, leaving their estate in undivided interest to their children. In 1978, the land was further partitioned with Furniss Eloise Martin Davis, McWillie Martin's oldest child, receiving the portion on which the Jordan Plantation home sits (Freeman 2003:134). Following her death in 1981, the property went to Cleveland Davis Jr., Eloise Lostak, Dorthy Cotton, and Nancy Davis (see Figure 3-16) (Freeman 2003:134–135). The property was then acquired from these owners by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department on March 15, 2002 (Freeman 2003:135).

Chapter 4

Goals & Methods

When TPWD purchased the Levi Jordan Plantation in 2002, it was with plans to develop it into a state historic site. The main plantation house, which is the only intact building on the plantation, would function as the focal point of the park, with a visitor center, parking lot, access road, and maintenance yard located nearby. As the first step toward developing the site, TPWD must obtain archaeological information on the historical development of the plantation's main house and surrounding structures. While this information will eventually be used for visitor education, it is more immediately necessary for the continued guardianship, interpretation, and management of the property.

Goals

The objectives of this investigation are: to gather data relating to the construction sequence of the house, including the original layout, construction dates, and changes made to the building; to obtain information on the location and function of possible outbuildings and features; and to provide archaeological clearance prior to construction in the area proposed for visitor and maintenance use.

TPWD determined seven areas of focus for this archaeological investigation. The areas were divided into zones, which CAS designated Zones A, B, C, D, E, G, and Z. Zones A through G are located in, around, and near the plantation's main house (Figure 4-1), while Zone Z encompasses the area proposed for visitor center development (Figure 4-2).

Field Methodology

To accomplish the goals of this investigation, CAS employed a combination of pedestrian survey, shovel test placement, and test unit excavation. All test units measured 3x3 ft (just under 1x1 meter) and were excavated in 4-inch (roughtly 10 cm) levels. A datum was established for each unit and depths were measured in inches below datum (inbd). CAS staff excavated 14 units underneath, adjacent to, and near the main house. In the area scheduled for visitor use and maintenance, CAS conducted a pedestrian and shovel test survey and excavated a single test unit. All measurements from this project were recorded using English units, following a long-standing tradition of using the English system of measurement when dealing with historic properties in Texas. This practice greatly facilitates correlating data with historical documents, as this was the system used builders and occupants of the plantation.

Site maps were recorded that showed locations of site boundaries, units, datums, shovel tests, features, and areas of interest. A field sketch of shovel test locations was prepared, while additional mapping data was collected using a GPS unit. The locations of exterior excavation units were recorded and

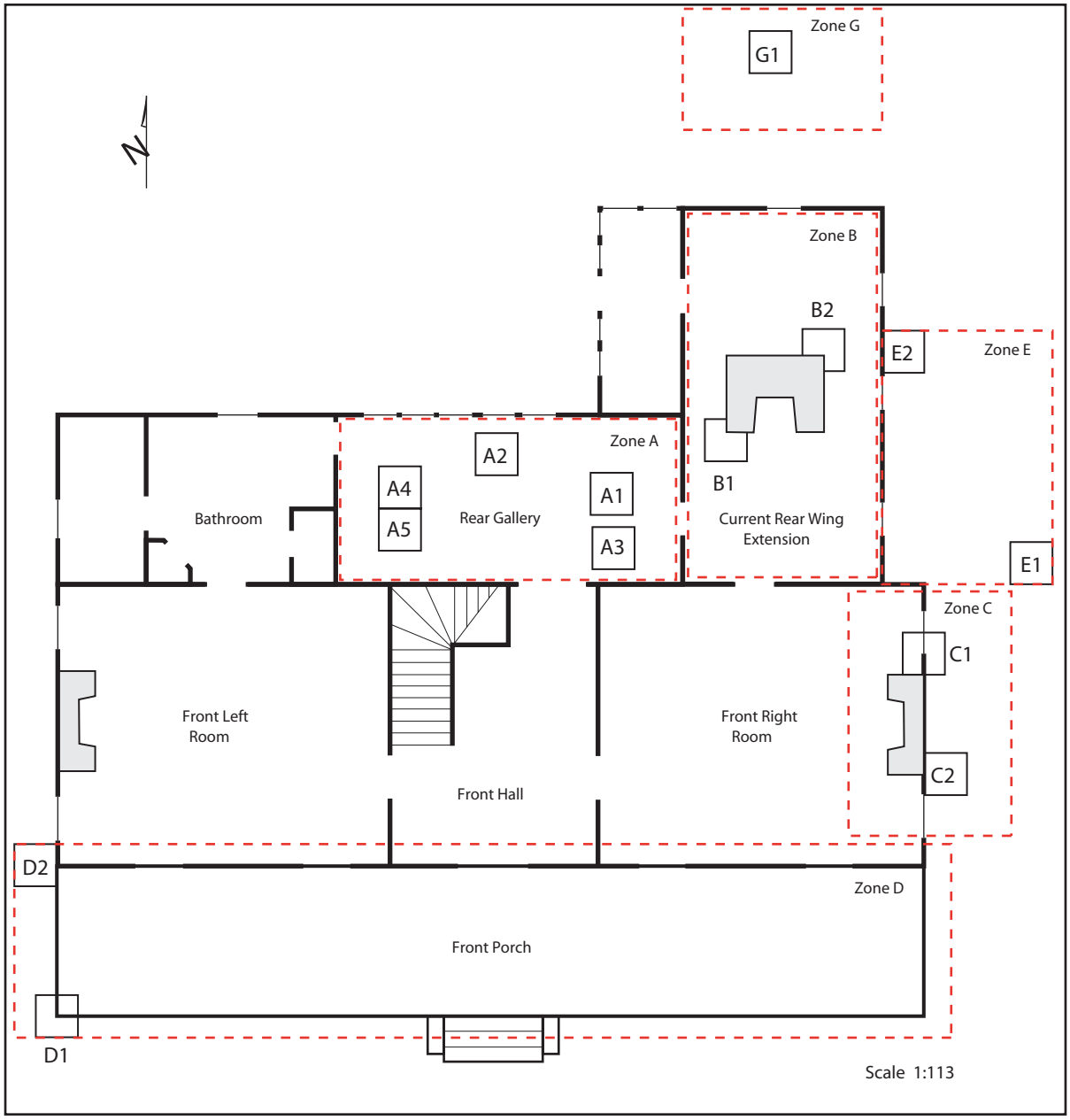


Figure 4-1. Map of the plantation house showing zones and placement of excavation units.

mapped with the aid of a total station. Interior unit locations were recorded based on their distances from interior room walls.

CAS took over 300 photographs using a Kodak digital camera with a zoom lens. Digital photographs were taken of all units, features, and artifacts when appropriate and were recorded on a standardized CAS photo log form in the field. In addition to photographing excavation units and general excavation activities, particular attention was given to archaeological features and artifacts.

Plantation House (Zones A–G)

A review of the historical documents that mention the main plantation house provides conflicting information on numerous points.

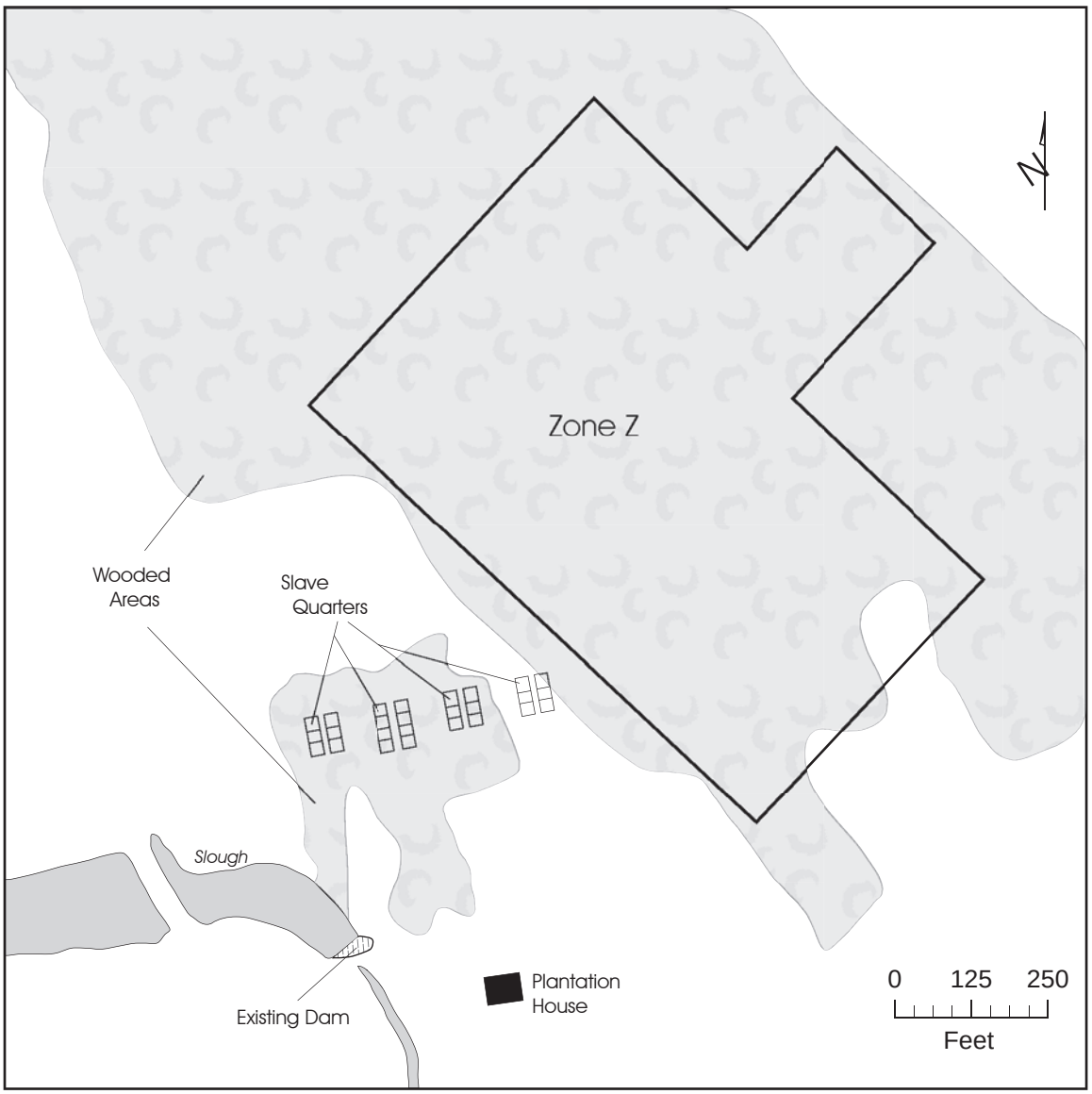


Figure 4-2. Location of Zone Z in relation to the main plantation house.

The construction sequence of the house, including its initial construction date, how it was constructed, and its original configuration, have yet to be conclusively determined. It is known that the house has undergone modification, but when, why, and what changes were made are unclear. Previous work has been done to identify the numerous visible remains of outbuildings, yet questions exist concerning the location, layout, and function of these remains. CAS investigations tested several hypotheses that have been proposed by TPWD and others.

CAS excavated 14 test units underneath, adjacent to, and near the house. These units were located in Zones A through G (see Figure 4-1) and identified by the zone letter and unit number within that zone (e.g., Unit A1, A2, B1, B2, etc.). Datum points were established for each unit and located in the unit corner containing the highest elevation. Units were excavated to depths varying from 4 to 24 inbd. Archaeological evidence of historical occupations is usually encountered within the first 4–8 inbd of excavations. Therefore, several

excavations were terminated by the second or third level if it was determined that enough information had been gathered.

Each excavator took detailed notes of their observations. Changes in soil color and texture, feature information, and artifacts encountered were recorded on standardized unit/level forms. When a feature was encountered, an additional feature form was filled out. All soil removed from units was screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh. Recovered artifacts were collected in paper bags and labeled with their appropriate field provenience information. However, due to the large amount of bricks recovered in these units, it was decided that only a representative sample (less than ten percent) would be taken from each unit level.

Zone A

Zone A encompasses the gallery room, which is the current rear-center room of the house (see Figure 4-1). When TPWD removed the floorboards of the gallery room, they revealed a fragmentary section of a brick walkway. This walkway is composed of unmortared handmade brick, which suggests an early construction date. The visible remains of the brick walkway suggest that the main exit from the north side of the house descended down steps to the brick walkway. This brick walkway may have originally extended further into the backyard. Brick remains on either side of this brick walkway also point to the possibility that there were additional extensions of the walkway to the east and west.

An interpretation of this area put forth by TPWD is that a rear porch may have been built and attached to the house sometime after the main house's construction. The presence of unused mortises for a porch roof suggests to TPWD that a redesign of the house's rear configuration occurred and may not have been added until a later time. The brick walkway may have been installed as a temporary measure until the porch or wing was built.

To investigate the construction sequence of this area and the extent of visible and non-visible brick walkways, five units were placed in Zone A (see Figure 4-1). These units were excavated outside the northern door of the house and next to the currently exposed brick walkway. Particular attention was paid to the identification of earlier deposits and/or features relating to possible doorways in the rear of the house and to the walls of the original rear wing to the east of the walkway.

Unit A1 was placed approximately 5 ft north of the southern wall of the gallery room. Excavation Unit A2 was placed in the north-center of the gallery room, parallel to the north wall, roughly 7.5 ft north of the south wall of the room. This unit lay at the edge of the currently exposed brick walkway. Unit A3 was located about 1 ft south of Unit A1. Units A4 and A5, two adjacent units, were placed in the western portion of the gallery room parallel to the west wall of the room. They were approximately 2.5 ft from the room's southern wall and about 3 ft from the room's western wall. Units A1, A2, and A3 were excavated to 8 inbd, with the datum established in the southeast corner of each unit at surface level. Units A4 and A5 were terminated at 4 inbd; each datum was set in the southwest corner at surface level.

Zone B

The current rear wing extension, which extends northward from the east side of the house (see Figure 4-1), is an early twentieth-century addition built to replace the original wing that was damaged by the 1900 Hurricane (Freeman 2003:134). TPWD removed the flooring of

this room and revealed the foundation of a handmade brick chimney, which they believe was once part of the original wing. Zone B consists of this chimney and the surrounding area. Investigations by TPWD in June of 2004 suggested the chimney had a single hearth that faced southward into the room, toward the house. TPWD hypothesizes that the original north wall of this addition was parallel to the northern edge of the chimney. This would place the fireplace along the north wall of the original wing and not in the center, as it is now located. To test this idea, two units were placed underneath the floorboards at opposing corners of the fireplace foundation (see Figure 4-1). These units were also expected to reveal construction details of the chimney foundation.

Unit B1 was located 1 ft from the east wall of the rear wing extension and approximately 8.5 ft from the south wall. The southwest corner of the chimney foundation intrudes into the northeast corner of Unit B1. The datum for this unit was set at surface level in the southwest corner of the unit. Unit B2 was located at the northeast corner of the chimney foundation 2.5 ft from the east wall of the rear wing room and 8.5 ft from the north wall of the room. The datum was established at surface level in the southeast corner of the unit. Both units were excavated to 16 inbd.

Zone C

Two identical fireplaces are located along the outer walls of the east and west sides of the main house (see Figure 4-1). The east chimney and surrounding area forms Zone C. TPWD predicts that excavation and comparison of this chimney to the one in Zone B would show that construction details from both chimneys would be identical. This would suggest that construction of both chimneys occurred during the same building phase. Data gathered from these excavations would also provide information concerning construction, weight-bearing strata and the condition of the historic structure. To investigate these possibilities, two units were placed along the northern and eastern sides of the east chimney. These units were located in areas that would minimize disturbance to the stability of the chimney and remaining deposits.

Unit C1 was placed parallel to the north side of the east chimney (see Figure 4-1). The western half of this unit extended underneath the present house structure. Unit C2 was placed parallel to the east wall, on the outside of the main house. Both units were excavated to 16 inbd, with datums established at surface level in the northeast corner of each unit.

Zone D

Zone D is located in the front porch area (see Figure 4-1). TPWD believes that a wooden porch extended across the full length of the front of the main house in the past. A modern concrete porch, placed on concrete perimeter beams, was added to the front of the house sometime during the mid-twentieth century. This concrete porch was removed by TPWD in 2002. While the width of the original wooden porch is unknown, it is thought to have been similar to the concrete porch. Therefore, the construction of the concrete porch, in addition to any repairs and replacements to the original wooden porch, may have damaged or removed deposits or construction details of the original porch. Furthermore, it is believed that the original porch may have sat on wooden piers. To investigate the location and any remaining construction details of the original porch, including pier locations, two excavation units were located along the western edge of the front porch area (see Figure 4-1). Particular attention was given to the intersection of the house and the porch.

Unit D1 was located at the southwest corner of the porch, with the porch corner intruding into the unit (see Figure 4-1). Unit D2 was placed parallel to the west wall of the house, at the intersection of the porch and the southwest corner of the house. Datums were established at the surface of the southwest corners. Both units were excavated to a depth of 16 inbd.

Zone E

This zone was located on the eastern side of the current rear wing extension (see Figure 4-1), and addresses two separate hypotheses. Oral descriptions of test excavations carried out by the University of Houston suggested that a porch of unknown depth and length extended across the eastern side of the main house. In order to confirm this hypothesis, a single test unit was placed in a high probability area (see Figure 4-1). Data gathered from this unit was used to prove or disprove the existence of an eastern porch. The second excavation unit was placed in this location to provide additional data on the location of the east wall of the original rear wing.

Unit E1 was placed approximately 6 ft east of the junction of the original house and the rear wing extension. This unit was excavated to depth of 12 inbd, with the datum set in the northeast corner at the surface. Unit E2 was located approximately 15 ft north of the junction of the original house and the rear wing extension, parallel with the east wall of the current rear wing extension. While the southeast corner was excavated to 24 inbd, the rest of the unit was terminated at 16 inbd. The datum was set in the southeast corner of the unit, at the surface.

Zone G

Archaeological testing by the University of Houston indicated a possible freestanding kitchen. It is assumed that this detached kitchen served the main house and is located in a mounded area approximately 10 ft north of the current rear wing extension. This area was designated Zone G (see Figure 4-1). In order to locate this feature, a single excavation unit was placed in a high probability location within Zone G (see Figure 4-1).

Unit G1 was placed roughly 9.5 ft north of the centerline of the north wall of the rear wing extension. The datum was established in the southwest corner of the house at surface level. It was excavated to a depth of 24 inbd.

Visitor Area (Zone Z)

TPWD has proposed an area located northeast of the main house for the development of a visitor center and maintenance yard (see Figure 4-2). This area, Zone Z, covers 15.32 acres and measures 1000x630 ft, with an additional 100x220 ft to be included for an access road. CAS conducted a pedestrian survey and placed 36 shovel tests in this area to test for the location of possible plantation outbuildings and other historic features (Figure 4-3). The dense foliage of the area and the presence of poison ivy greatly affected the evaluation process. While every attempt was made to maintain the transect lines established for the survey and shovel tests, this was not always possible. In instances where dense foliage and/or poison ivy prevented placement of a shovel test, the test was relocated to an area as close as possible to the transect point.

Pedestrian Survey

To conduct a systematic pedestrian survey, transect lines were established about 100 ft apart on a rough north–south grid across Zone Z (see Figure 4-3). These transect lines originated approximately 100 ft northeast of the Dow right-of-way and proceeded in a west–east direction throughout Zone Z. CAS archaeologists walked

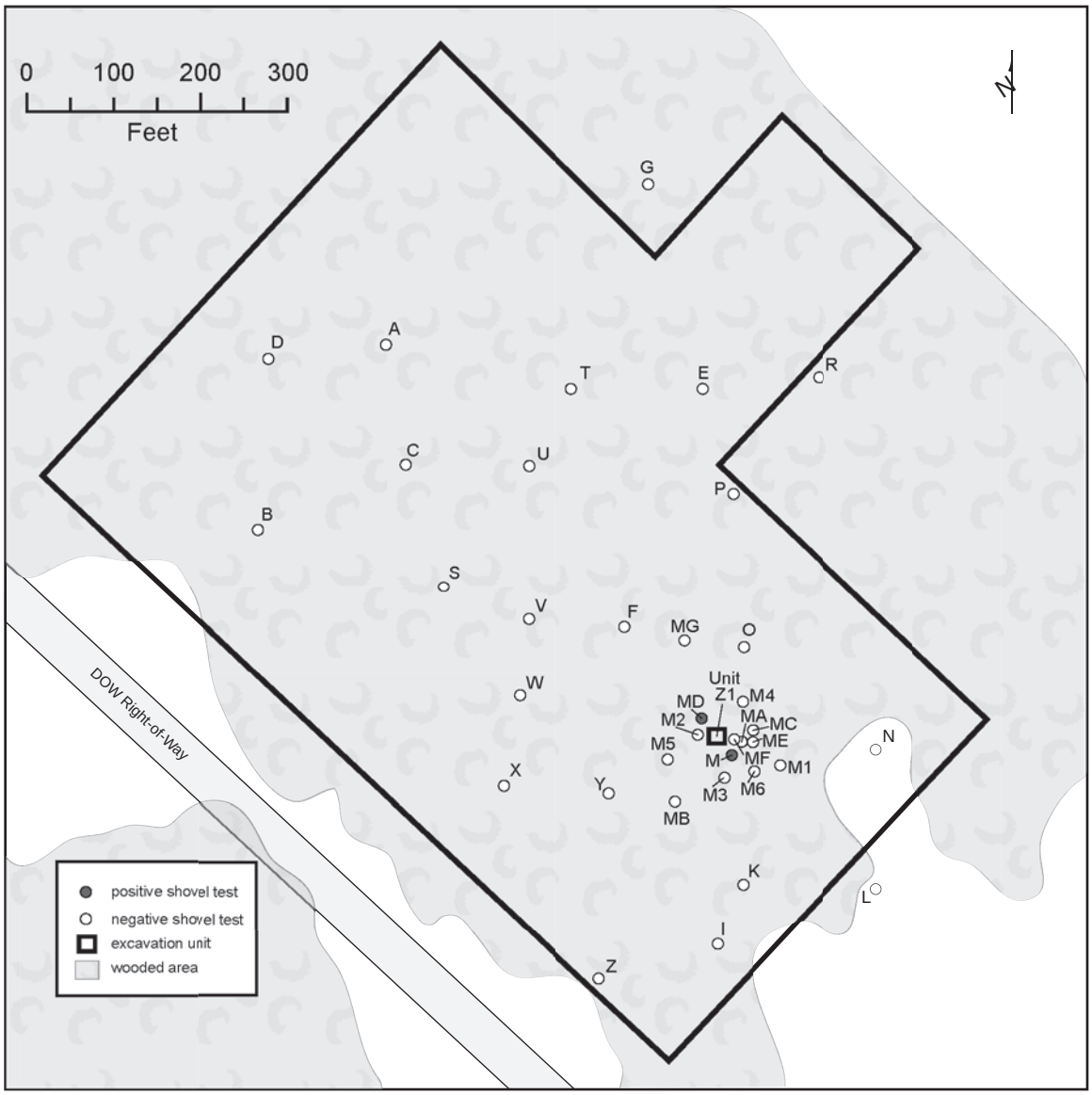


Figure 4-3. Map of Zone Z showing locations of shovel tests and Unit Z1.

these transect lines and examined the surface for any visible features and/or artifacts.

Shovel Tests

The transect established for the pedestrian survey was used simultaneously for the shovel test transect. Shovel tests were located approximately 130–160 ft apart, depending upon flora and foliage limitations (see Figure 4-3). A shovel test was defined as a 1x1-ft unit excavated in 4-inch intervals to a depth of 20 inches below surface. Soil was screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh. Shovel tests (STs) were labeled alphabetically (e.g., STA, STB, etc.). Shovel tests excavated to delineate a possible site were labeled with double letters or a letter and a number, depending on their location to the original positive shovel test; those with a letter and number were located approximately 16–22 ft away, while those with double lettered units were located approximately 50 ft away (e.g., STM2 and STMD, respectively). Locations of shovel tests were recorded using Global Positioning System (GPS) units. Artifacts

and soils encountered during excavation were recorded on a standardized shovel test form. Collected artifacts were placed in bags labeled with their appropriate field provenience. The total number of shovel tests excavated, 36, either met or exceeded the minimum survey standards issued for survey areas of 200 acres or less established by the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

Excavation

Based on the results of the shovel tests (discussed in Chapter 5), Unit Z1 was placed in the southern portion of Zone Z, between STM and STMD (see Figure 4-3). A datum was established in the southwest corner of the unit at surface level. The unit was excavated to a depth of 12 inbd.

Laboratory Methods

A temporary field laboratory was established in West Columbia, Texas, where artifacts and forms were accounted for daily. Upon return to San Marcos, cultural materials were inventoried at the CAS laboratory. All artifacts recovered during the investigations at the Levi Jordan Plantation were processed in accordance with the *Archeology Lab Manual* (TPWD 1995). Lot numbers were assigned to artifacts in the lab. CAR laboratory staff washed the artifacts, sorted them within lots by general artifact types, and allowed them to dry. Lab staff members then cataloged the collection, entered the information into a database, and labeled appropriate artifacts. Catalogue numbers were created using the provenience information and a code to indicate the artifact classification. Analysis was conducted and results entered into the database. Following this stage, artifacts were placed in temporary curation.

At the CAS lab, all cultural materials collected were prepared for storage in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR 79, current guidelines of the Council of Texas Archeologists, and with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. Artifacts processed in the CAS laboratory were stored in archival-quality bags, with acid-free labels placed in all bags. Glass, ceramics, and other non-porous artifacts larger than a quarter were given a coat of PVA, labeled with permanent ink, and covered by a second coat of PVA. Following a quality control check, all artifacts were prepared for permanent storage. They were sorted into general artifact type bags, labeled with provenience and type information, and stored in acid-free boxes with standard labels.

All excavation forms, maps, drawings, photographs, computer disks, and field records, along with a copy of this report on acid-free paper, were submitted to TPWD. Preliminary analysis data derived in the lab was also submitted to TPWD. Maps containing the precise plotting of each excavation and shovel test unit on TPWD-base maps suitable for input to the TPWD GIS database were also presented upon completion of the Levi Jordan Plantation Project.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

Archaeological investigations at the Levi Jordan Plantation began with a pedestrian survey, the excavation of 36 shovel tests, and a single test unit within Zone Z, the area proposed for visitor center development. This was followed by the excavation of 14 test units in Zones A through G underneath or next to the main plantation house. Shovel tests measured 1x1 ft and all test units were 3x3 ft. Levels were measured in 4-inch intervals and depths recorded in inches below datum (inbd). Data gathered from these excavations addressed questions and hypothesis postulated by TPWD. Eight features were excavated and over 9,000 artifacts recovered including glass, ceramics, metal, bricks, and various personal items. Chapter 6 will present a detailed analysis of artifacts collected during excavations.

Plantation House (Zones A–G)

A total of eight features were uncovered through the excavation of 14 units within the five differing zones within or near the main plantation house (see Figure 4-1). Data collected from these excavations and features were used to address hypotheses and questions postulated by TPWD concerning the layout and construction of the house. Recovered artifacts such as brick, ceramic, metal, glass, and organic materials also aided in addressing these questions, in addition to providing insight to the socioeconomic status of the occupants during the antebellum period.

Zone A

Earlier investigations have revealed that the rear gallery room was constructed over a section of brick walkway. To determine the extent of the brick walkway and explore the construction sequence of a possible porch, five units were excavated in this zone.

Initial examination of Unit A1 at the surface revealed a series of handmade bricks in the western half of the unit that formed the edge and body of a brick walkway (Figure 5-1). Whole bricks or large brick fragments that were part of a defined edge or walkway were numbered on the level plan view and collected separately.

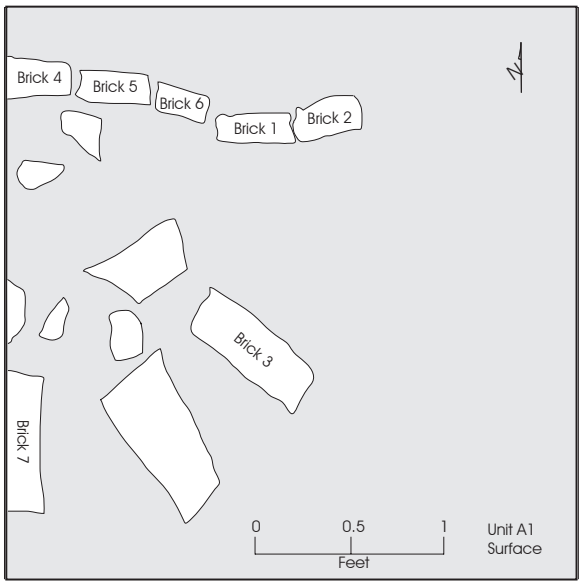


Figure 5-1. Illustration of the surface of Unit A1 showing numbered bricks.

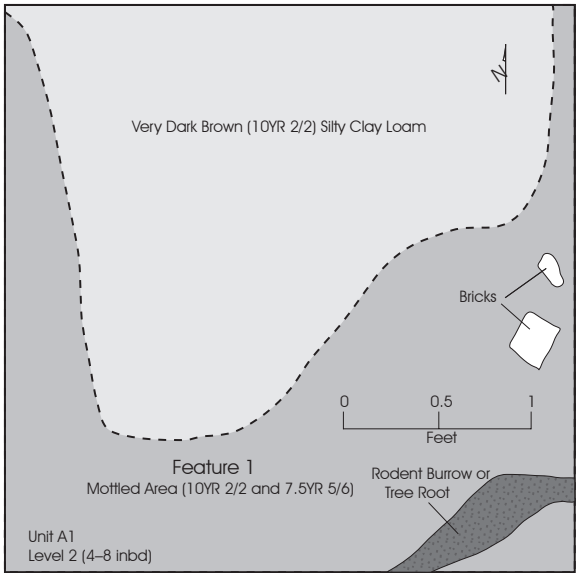


Figure 5-2. Illustration of Unit A1 level 2 (4–8 inbd) showing Feature 1.

At 6 inbd, a change in soil color became apparent and was designated Feature 1 (Figure 5-2). Feature 1 extended diagonally through the unit, from the southwest to northeast corner. The soil was a very dark brown, silty clay loam similar to that of the rest of the unit, except that it was mottled with a strong brown silty clay loam. This soil color suggested that a brick walkway was once located above it. Excavation of both Feature 1 and the unit was terminated at 8 inbd, at which point sterile soil was encountered. Artifacts recovered from this unit are listed in Table 5-1. The majority of artifacts were representative of construction activity, with more than five pounds of handmade and glazed brick (excluding numbered bricks) collected, along with 1/3 lb of mortar, nearly one pound of nails, over one pound of metal, and window glass. However, domestic activities were also represented by artifacts such as animal bone, a German ceramic marble, decorated ceramics, doll/figurine fragments, bottle glass, chimney and light bulb glass, a spoon, an 1883 Liberty Head nickel, buttons, yarn, several chalkboard fragments, and fragments of a metal vessel were recovered.

Unit A2 also contained a line of handmade bricks. This line extended in a diagonal direction from the southeast corner to the northwest corner of the unit (Figure 5-3). These bricks too were numbered and collected individually. When the soil color and matrix underneath the brick was compared with Feature 1 in Unit A1, it was determined that they were one continuous feature, and therefore it was not given a different feature number. This soil was also of a very dark brown silty clay loam mottled with strong brown silty clay loam. Excavations were terminated at 8 inbd, at which point dark Houston Black clay, the characteristic sterile foundation soil of the region, was encountered. Table 5-1 presents a summary of artifacts collected from this unit. This unit also contained large amounts of brick (nearly ten pounds), and mortar (two pounds), with smaller amounts of nails and window glass present. Also found was bone, a doll's arm, porcelain teacup handle, bottle and chimney glass, decorated tableware glass, a thermometer, munitions, another chalkboard fragment, leather, paper, a toy face, a handle, and a black satin bow.

Figure 5-3. Photograph of Unit A2 level 1 (0–4 inbd) showing numbered bricks, facing north.

Table 5-1. Summary of artifacts recovered from excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Unit	Arch. Material	Brick	Glazed Brick	Bone	Ceramic	Window Glass	Bottle/Jar Glass	Chimney Glass	Tableware Glass	Other Glass	Leather	Lithic	Metal	Other Metal	Munitions	Round Nail	Square Nail	Indeterminate Nail	Organic	Personal Items	Plastic	Rubber	Textile	Shell	Synthetic	Modern	Totals
A1	37	96	2	73	13	54	24	4	0	17	0	2	3	218	0	14	1	86	5	4	2	2	4	13	0	2	676
A2	42	120	0	25	4	25	12	22	3	3	1	2	4	13	1	23	0	14	6	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	335
A3	42	18	0	9	15	95	5	1	0	3	0	0	5	39	4	44	6	50	2	5	3	0	3	4	0	0	353
A4	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
A5	2	3	0	4	0	4	7	16	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Zone A Totals	123	237	2	111	32	183	50	52	7	28	1	4	14	277	5	82	7	151	13	12	5	2	8	27	0	3	1436
B1	85	140	0	12	3	38	10	5	1	2	0	8	6	75	0	21	1	31	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	447
B2	43	92	1	13	8	110	12	3	0	2	0	3	3	29	0	2	3	25	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	0	366
Zone B Totals	128	232	1	25	11	148	22	8	1	4	0	11	9	104	0	23	4	56	2	2	8	0	3	10	1	0	813
C1	157	127	4	108	20	282	31	9	10	21	0	0	7	186	0	41	12	18	4	6	4	0	1	11	2	1	1062
C2	106	119	1	31	67	608	66	44	7	20	0	3	10	127	3	85	24	44	7	1	9	0	1	23	0	6	1412
Zone C Totals	263	246	5	139	87	890	97	53	17	41	0	3	17	313	3	126	36	62	11	7	13	0	2	34	2	7	2474
D1	14	36	0	25	35	238	61	4	3	1	0	6	9	21	2	32	24	31	1	3	7	0	3	3	0	6	565
D2	36	82	2	22	109	766	123	12	4	6	0	1	41	14	7	69	20	107	2	4	9	1	2	8	3	8	1458
Zone D Totals	50	118	2	47	144	1004	184	16	7	7	0	7	50	35	9	101	44	138	3	7	16	1	5	11	3	14	2023
E1	21	76	1	67	73	734	139	39	13	36	0	1	80	385	16	71	57	248	3	4	2	0	0	41	0	1	2108
E2	26	36	5	22	36	239	36	16	2	16	0	5	25	69	2	15	31	55	3	3	2	0	1	41	0	0	686
Zone E Totals	47	112	6	89	109	973	175	55	15	52	0	6	105	454	18	86	88	303	6	7	4	0	1	82	0	1	2794
G1	16	94	6	1	1	6	4	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	5	9	5	0	3	9	0	0	19	0	1	187
Zone G Totals	16	94	6	1	1	6	4	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	5	9	5	0	3	9	0	0	19	0	1	187
Z1	4	7	5	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
ST M	0	31	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
ST MD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zone Z Totals	4	38	31	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Total	631	1077	53	412	384	3205	538	188	47	133	1	32	197	1185	35	423	188	715	35	38	55	3	19	183	6	26	9809

While Unit A3 lies one foot south of Unit A1, it did not contain any indications of Feature 1. No soil color changes or large quantities of brick to suggest a brick walkway were encountered, and the unit was terminated at 8 inbd. The first level of this unit contained more artifacts than those recovered from the first levels of the previous two units. Over 2.5 lbs of brick, 1+ lb of concrete, over 100 nails, and window glass were recovered from this unit. Several pieces of broken and discarded ceramics were recovered from this unit. Most of these ceramics have been identified with manufacture dates established between 1850 and 1895 (see Chapter 6 for a more detailed discussion of these artifacts). Animal bone, bottle and chimney glass, kitchenware glass, metal, munitions, buttons, combs, shell, and yarn was found (see Table 5-1).

Units A4 and A5 were placed at in the western end of the gallery room. Both units were excavated to depth of 4 inbd, at which point a layer of hard, crushed brick mixed with caliché was encountered and excavations ended (Figure 5-4). Very few artifacts were recovered from these units, the majority of which were glass fragments (see Table 5-1). Unit A4 contained only glass, while Unit A5 yielded brick, mortar, bone, bottle and chimney glass, window glass, and hardware. A5 also contained a piece of chimney glass that refits with one from Unit A2 and resembles those manufactured by the Phoenix Glass Company in 1897.

Figure 5-4. Photograph of Unit A5 level 1 (0–4 inbd) showing brick caliché terrace, facing west.

Zone B

Excavation units were placed on opposing corners of the fireplace foundation that was located under the floorboards of the current rear wing. These units provided data on the location of the possible outer wall of the original rear wing. Data on the construction of this handmade brick chimney were also gathered and compared with that collected during excavations within Zone C.

Unit B1, located on the southwest corner of the fireplace foundation, was excavated to a depth of 16 inbd. At a depth of 4 inbd, Feature 2, a construction trenched filled with a matrix of a brown silty loam with specks of black clay, was encountered next to the step-out brick base of the chimney foundation (Figure 5-5). This feature continued through to the last excavation level at 16 inbd, and continued to be found in association with the brick step-outs. A course of four brick step-outs in total were uncovered in this unit (Figure 5-6). A small 12x6-inch exploratory column within Feature 2 was

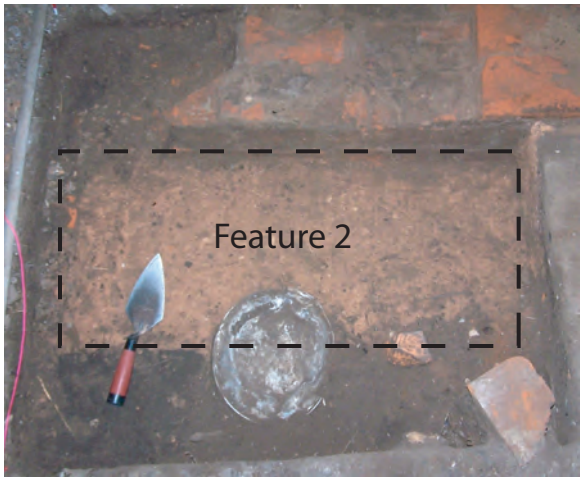


Figure 5-5. Photograph of Unit B1 level 1 (0–4 inbd) showing Feature 2, facing north.

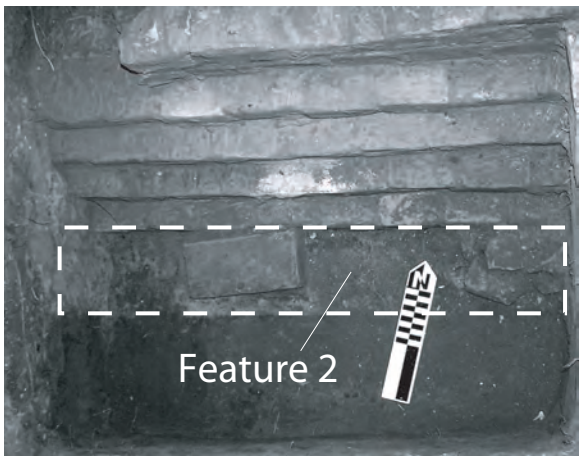


Figure 5-6. Photograph of Unit B1 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing Feature 2 and brick step-outs, facing north.

further excavated to a depth of 18 inbd in order to expose the bottom of the chimney foundation step-outs and the bottom of the construction pit matrix (Figure 5-7). Excavation ceased when dark Houston Black Clay was encountered.

All brick step-outs were left in situ to preserve the structure of the chimney. The majority of artifacts recovered from this unit consisted of bricks and brick fragments (five pounds of which was collected); in addition, two pounds of mortar and 50 nails were collected. Half of the nails were identified as round nails. A sizable amount of window glass was also collected from Unit B1 with a preponderance dated to the mid-1800s (see Chapter 6 for a discussion on window glass dating). Further recovered artifacts include animal bone, ceramics, bottle and chimney glass, an aluminum pie plate, hardware, indeterminate metal fragments, a bracelet, and cloth fibers (see Table 5-1).

Unit B2 was located in the northeast corner of the fireplace foundation (see Figure 4-1). This unit was excavated to a depth of 16 inbd. At a depth of 4 inbd, a filled construction trenched was encountered, but was not as well defined as the one in Unit B1. This feature was not labeled. Of note is a soil color change, first encountered at a depth of approximately 6 inbd. The northern half of the excavation unit was characterized by a very dark brown, silty clay loam while the southern half, containing the chimney foundation, step-outs, and construction trench, was a lighter, mottled brown soil. A course of five brick step-outs was uncovered in this unit. Within Unit B2, a 10x6-inch exploratory column next to the last course of brick step-outs was further excavated to 18 inbd. This column exposed the bottom of the chimney foundation and the bottom of construction pit (Figure 5-8). The chimney foundation terminated at approximately 16.5 inbd, while the construction trench terminated approximately 17.5 inbd.

Again, all bricks that composed the chimney foundation and its step-outs were left in placed and not removed. A total of six pounds of loose, whole bricks or brick fragments were recovered, in addition to slightly less than one pound of mortar. Approximately 1/3 lb of window glass, with several groupings dating to the mid- to late 1800s, was recovered from Unit B2. This unit also contained a large quantity of metal artifacts

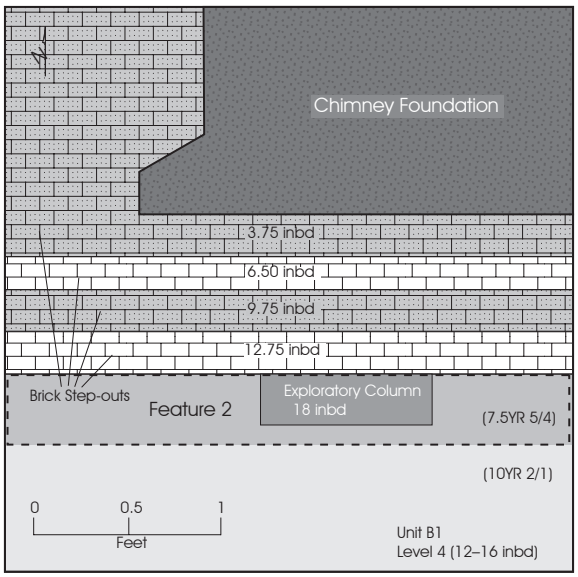


Figure 5-7. Illustration of Unit B1 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing Feature 2 and the exploratory column.

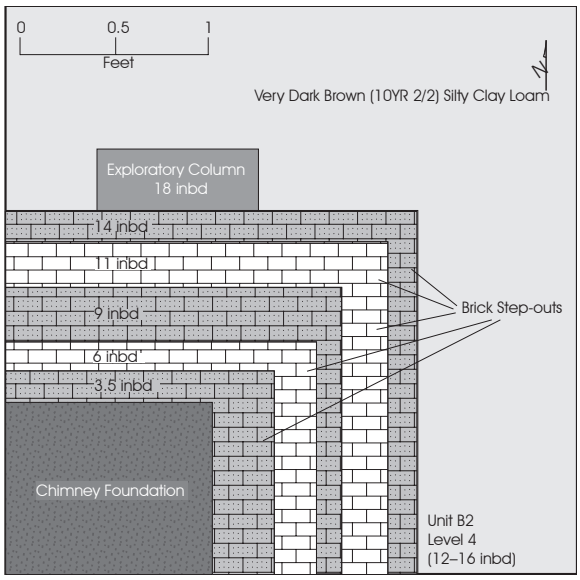


Figure 5-8. Illustration of Unit B2 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing the exploratory column and the brick step-outs.

(½ lb). Additional collected artifacts included glass bottle fragments, a glass mason jar lid liner, lamp chimney glass, cloth fibers, oyster and scallop shell, and a plastic button (see Table 5-1). A piece of a large fiestaware bowl rim and a fragment of a blue decal-decorated English white earthenware vessel are representative of the ceramic artifacts collected.

Zone C

Excavations conducted in Zone C focused on the east chimney of the main house. Units were placed on opposing corners of the chimney, to expose its foundation. Results were compared with those from Zone B.

Unit C1 was excavated to a depth of 16 inbd. As in the construction trenches uncovered in Units B1 and B2, a construction trench was also encountered in Unit C1. This feature, labeled Feature 3, was first encountered at level 2 (4–8 inbd), and became more visible at the end of level 3 (12 inbd) (Figure 5-9). The soil of this feature was similar to the construction trenches in Zone B, the brown, silty loam with flecks of black clay. As in Units B1 and B2, a course of five brick step-outs was also uncovered in this unit. As before, these bricks were left in place and not removed.

Architectural artifacts collected from this unit consist of 6.5 lbs of brick, or brick fragments, 0.5 lb of concrete, and one pound of mortar. Other artifact types collected include faunal remains, oyster and scallop shells, ceramic sherds, window glass, bottle and jar glass, glass tableware shards, metal hardware, nails, a buckle, buttons, and pencils (see Table 5-1). Of interesting note are two pieces of bottle glass and one piece of pressed glass. One bottle glass fragment was the base and body portion of a panel bottle. The maker's mark identified it as a bottle manufactured by the Illinois Glass Company between 1900 and 1916. The other bottle glass piece was the base of a brown whiskey flask embossed with a Federal Liquor Law stamp dating this piece between

Figure 5-9. Photograph of Unit C1 level 3 (8–12 inbd) showing Feature 3, facing north.

1932 and 1964. However, in the bottom level of the unit a piece of pressed glass identified as Lacy Glass dating from the 1840s to 1850s was uncovered. These artifacts are discussed in detail in Chapter 6.

Unit C2 was excavated to depth of 16 inbd. Excavation of this unit uncovered the same construction features as Units B1, B2 and C1. A construction trench was encountered at the end of level 2 (8 inbd), becoming more visible in level 3 (8–12 inbd). Soil from this feature, labeled Feature 4, is the same as that in Zone B and Unit C1, the brown, silty loam with flecks of black clay. Like the previous unit, a course of five brick step-outs were also uncovered. An exploratory 12x6-inch column was also excavated next to the final course of brick step-outs (Figure 5-10). This column exposed the bottom of the brick step-outs and the bottom of the construction trench at approximately 16.5 and 17.5 inbd, respectively. Bricks were again left in situ.

A little over three pounds of brick and brick fragments, one pound of concrete, and 0.5 lb of mortar were collected during excavations of Unit C2. Other artifacts collected included faunal bones, ceramic sherds, drinking glass fragments, glass tableware fragments, bottle and jar fragments, lamp chimney fragments, munitions, nails, organic remains, oyster and clam shells, and a pearl bead (see Table 5-1). A large amount of window glass (608 shards) was collected from Unit C2. Groupings of this window glass were dated from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. Of interesting note is that the majority of this window glass dates to between 1910 and 1920.

Zone D

Two excavation units were located within Zone D, the area of the front porch. Unit D1 was placed at the southwest corner of where the concrete porch was once located, and Unit D2 was placed at the juncture of the concrete porch and house (see Figure 4-1).

Unit D1 was excavated to a depth of 16 inbd. No significant features or data related to the previously existing wooden porch were uncovered (Figure 5-11). Only a limited amount

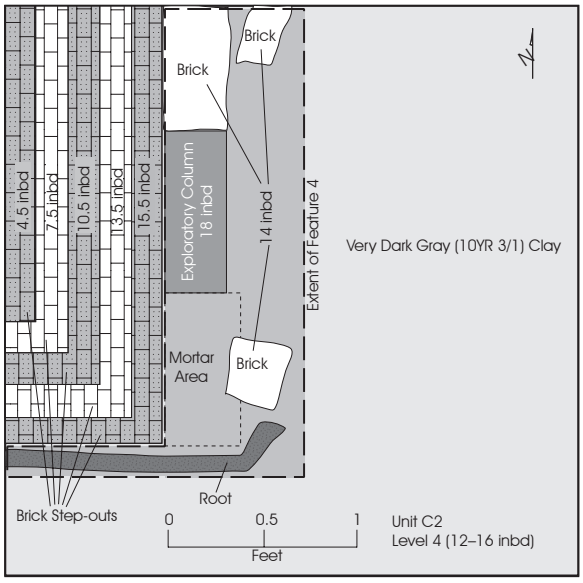


Figure 5-10. Illustration of Unit C2 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing Feature 4 and exploratory column.

Figure 5-11. Photograph of Unit D1 level 4 (12–16 inbd), facing north.

of architectural material, consisting of one pound of brick fragments and close to one pound of mortar, was collected from this unit. Several faunal bones encountered in the last level (12–16 inbd) were also collected. Ceramic sherds, pieces of bottle glass, lamp chimney glass fragments, window glass shards, drink glass fragments, fragments of metal hardware, munitions, round and square nails, oyster shells, and cloth were also collected (see Table 5-1).

Unit D2 was excavated to a depth of 16 inbd at the juncture of the porch and house. At the depth of 4–8 inbd, a brick walkway was encountered and labeled Feature 5 (Figure 5-12). This feature composed the southern third of the unit. Brick remains within the southwest profile of this unit indicated that this feature clearly extends further to the west and southwest of this unit. The northern edge of the feature consisted of well-defined bricks, while those toward the center are massed together and not as well defined. Feature 5 appears to have delineated the northern and eastern boundaries of this brick walkway. Bricks from this feature were removed and individually labeled.

At the bottom of Unit D2, approximately 16 inbd, handmade bricks utilized as footings for the house's original support piers became visible in the profile of the northeast corner of the unit (Figure 5-13). As this feature was not within the unit, it was not labeled or identified as a feature. However, its discovery is important in understanding the construction of the original house's pier and beam support system. A large number of window glass shards (766 shards) were collected from this unit, with groupings dating from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. Large quantities of ceramics and bottle/jar glass were also collected from this unit. Of interesting note were two pieces of a child's slate chalkboard recovered from beneath the brick walkway. Faunal remains, pieces of lamp chimney glass, fragments of metal hardware, tacks, screws, munitions, round and square nails, tableware

Figure 5-12. Photograph of Unit D2 level 2 (4–8 inbd) showing Feature 5 and numbered bricks, facing north.

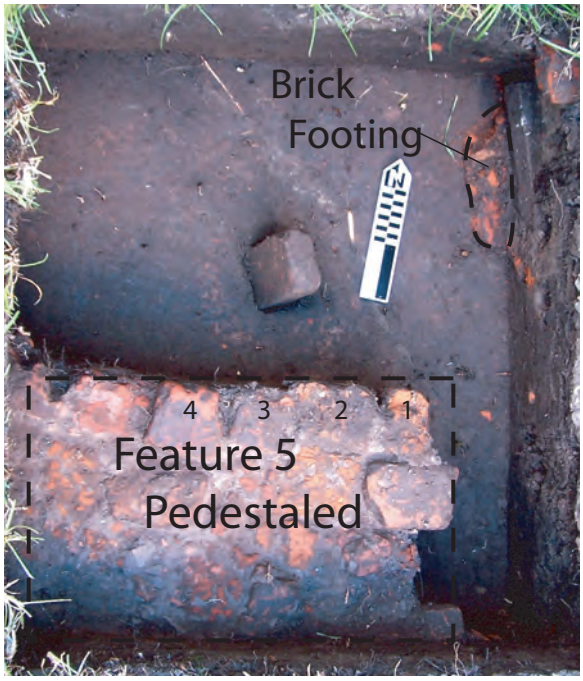


Figure 5-13. Photograph of Unit D2 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing Feature 5 pedestaled with numbered bricks and brick pier footing, facing north.

glass fragments, glass lid liner fragments, a glass button, a rubber medicine bulb, oyster shells, yarn, and cloth were also recovered (see Table 5-1). These artifacts are discussed in Chapter 6.

Zone E

Excavation units within this zone are located on the eastern side of the main plantation house (see Figure 4-1). Unit E1 was excavated to depth of 12 inbd. No features or soil color changes were encountered during excavation of this unit. This unit contained the largest amounts of artifacts collected during excavations. The majority of these artifacts were window glass (734 shards) dated from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. Slightly more than two pounds of nails were collected during excavations, with an even distribution of round to square nails. This unit also contained munitions, including three shotgun shells that date to between 1867 and 1902. A total of 2.5 lbs of brick fragments, faunal remains, ceramics sherds, bottle and lamp chimney glass fragments, drinking glass fragments, shards of tableware and lid liners, glass, porcelain and metal buttons, and oyster shells were also uncovered (see Table 5-1). Artifacts collected during excavation of this unit are discussed in Chapter 6.

Unit E2, located next to the current rear wing extension (see Figure 4-1), was excavated to a depth of 16 inbd. This unit was characterized by an overwhelming amount of brick fragments (Figure 5-14). There was indication of a previous excavation, lined with black plastic, in the northwest corner of this unit. At 16 inbd, a change in soil color was detected in the southeast corner. The soil change was labeled Feature 6, and was a well-defined square of a lighter brown soil that was very loose and soft (Figure 5-15). This 12x10-inch feature was excavated to 24 inbd. An eroded pipe was noted in the south wall profile at an

Figure 5-14. Photograph of Unit E2 level 2 (4–8 inbd), facing north.

approximate depth of 10–12 inbd (Figure 5-16). Window glass composed the largest majority of artifacts collected from this unit (239 shards). Unit E2 contained a large grouping of window glass dated to the late 1800s. Other interesting artifacts include a Buffalo Head nickel and a

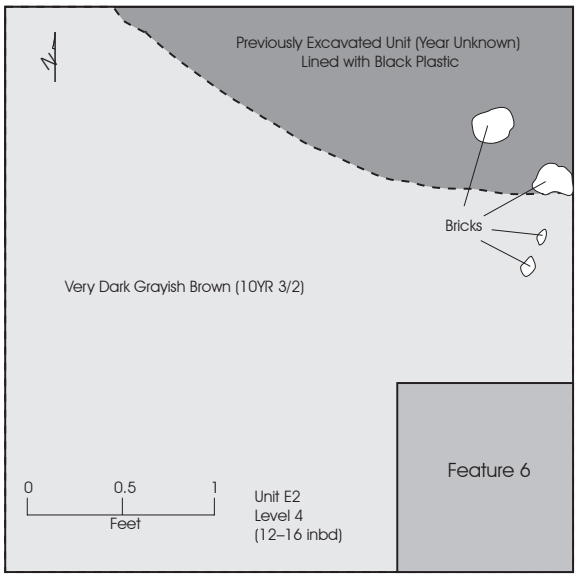


Figure 5-15. Illustration of unit E2 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing Feature 6.

Figure 5-16. Photograph of eroded pipe in southern wall profile of Unit E2 at 10–12 inbd, facing south.

portion of a ceramic pitcher dated to between 1870 and 1916. While this unit contained a tremendous amount of brick fragments, only a small sample of less than ten percent (two pounds) was collected. Other artifacts collected include ceramic sherds, faunal remains, bottle and lamp chimney glass fragments, a piece of enameled metal vessel, metal hardware, munitions, nails, charcoal fragments, glass buttons, a brush handle, and oyster shells (see Table 5-1). Analysis of artifacts collected from this unit is presented in Chapter 6.

Zone G

Unit G1, located north of the current rear wing extension, was excavated to a depth of 24 inbd (see Figure 4-1). No evidence of previous excavations was encountered during excavation of this unit. Two features were encountered at a depth of 4–8 inbd. Feature 7 consisted of a handmade brick wall or foundation approximately 13.5 inches wide, which extended across the unit in an easterly direction. Feature 8 consisted of brick rubble located north of Feature 7 and composed the northern half of the unit (Figure 5-17). At the depth of 20 inbd, Feature 7 was fully exposed (Figure 5-18). Feature 8, the brick rubble, was removed during excavation in an attempt to determine its depth. Feature 8 was excavated to a final depth of 24 inbd in the northeast corner of Unit G1. This excavation revealed courses of brick (possibly a brick step-out of the brick wall/foundation) that were next to the brick wall/foundation and lined the northeastern edge of the unit (Figure 5-19). Unlike the other excavated units, this unit was covered in black plastic sheeting and backfilled. This was done in order to facilitate future excavations within this area and to identify this unit as previously excavated. Over 9.5 lbs of brick fragments and 0.25 lb of mortar were collected from this unit. Few other artifacts were collected during excavation of this unit. These include one ceramic sherd, one bone fragment, four pieces of bottle glass, one piece of lamp chimney glass, several window glass fragments, a

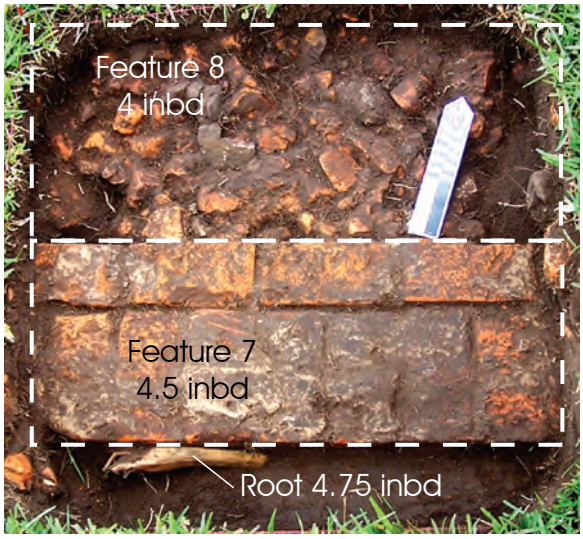


Figure 5-17. Photograph of Unit G1 level 2 (4–8 inbd) showing Features 7 and 8, facing north.

penny, nails (the majority of which were square nails), buttons, a pencil fragment, and oyster and clam shells (see Table 5-1). These are discussed in Chapter 6.

Figure 5-18. Photograph of Unit G1 level 4 (12–16 inbd) showing Feature 7 pedestaled, facing north.

Figure 5-19. Photograph of Unit G1 level 5 (16–20 inbd) showing brick step-outs, facing east.

Visitor Area (Zone Z)

Investigations conducted in Zone Z included a pedestrian survey and the excavation of shovel test units. As previously mentioned, these efforts were somewhat obstructed by the dense vegetation in the research area.

Pedestrian Survey

A systematic pedestrian survey was conducted across Zone Z along transect lines spaced approximately 100 feet apart when possible. Due to the dense undergrowth, surface visibility was less than 10 percent. No archaeologically significant features or structures were encountered or identified.

Shovel Tests

A total of 36 shovel test units were excavated, two of which (STM and STMD) contained historic artifacts (see Figure 4-3). Artifacts recovered from these units included both handmade and glazed brick fragments. The location of these artifacts within these shovel test units warranted further investigation of this area, and Unit Z1 was placed in a location midway between STM and STMD.

Excavation

This unit was excavated to a depth of 12 inbd, upon which culturally sterile soil was encountered. Like STM and STMD, this unit also contained historical artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this unit consist of brick fragments (one pound), mortar, and bottle, window, and lamp chimney glass fragments (see Table 5-1). A glazed brick fragment was also exposed in the east wall of the unit at an approximate depth of 7.5 inbd. These artifacts are discussed in Chapter 6.

Chapter 6

Artifact Analysis

Artifacts are the material remains of human activity. To the archaeologist, they provide a wealth of cultural information. The collection and study of artifacts encountered during excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation provided insight into the way of life of antebellum plantations in Brazoria County, Texas.

A total of 10,045 artifacts were recovered from 36 shovel test units and 14 excavation units. Artifact remains included ceramics, glass, metal, munitions, ecological items, personal items, and architectural materials. Glass, ceramics, munitions, nails, bricks, and buttons will be discussed in depth, as they provide information on dates of occupation and/or construction, as well as insights into the behavior of the occupants of the main house.

Analysis Methodology

All recovered artifacts were processed and cataloged by CAS laboratory staff following the completion of the excavation phase of the Levi Jordan Plantation Project. Artifacts were processed and curated following standards established by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and published in the *Archeology Lab Manual* (TPWD 1995). Artifacts are permanently curated by TPWD.

Following initial processing, artifacts were sorted into the classification criteria (Appendix B) established by the University of Houston during previous excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation (Brown 2005). These classifications are: Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Rubber, Lithics, and Ecology. Artifacts were further sorted to determine which artifacts possessed interpretive value based on an assessment of their diagnostic characteristics. Artifacts that have the potential to provide information on temporal and/or functional questions were selected for further analysis.

All ceramics were subjected to further analysis. In general, ceramics are extremely durable materials and survive well in archaeological contexts. In addition, they usually have diagnostic characteristics that allow for dating and identification of functionality. The fact that abundant publications contain comparative data on historic ceramics was also beneficial to the further analysis of this category of artifact.

Glass also survives well within archaeological contexts and was subjected to further analysis. Window glass proves to be very helpful not only in identifying construction episodes, but also in documenting environmental influences. Chimney, container, and tableware glass also provides valuable information concerning consumer behavior, consumption, and dating.

Metal artifacts are somewhat problematic within the archaeological record. As metal

corrodes over time, it fragments and loses its diagnostic features, thus losing its interpretive information. Therefore, the majority of metal artifacts were not subjected to further analysis. However, metal items such as munitions, buttons, coins, and some nails and tableware were identifiable.

Although faunal remains can provide important information on dietary habits, the limited amount collected from excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation was not subjected to analysis beyond identification of class (bird, mammal, or fish).

Although not all artifacts were subjected analysis, all artifacts were catalogued by type. As many artifacts as possible were identified, although some lack diagnostic attributes to allow for functional identification. In these cases, material type identifications were used. All artifacts were quantified by count and weight. Analysis focused on materials with the greatest amount of diagnostic information that could provide insight into temporal, spatial, and functional questions.

Artifact data was managed using a spreadsheet organized by catalogue number and artifact categories. Catalogue numbers consisted of provenience data (unit/level), artifact submaterial, and artifact class (see Brown 2005). The main artifact categories are: Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Rubber, Lithics, and Ecology. Artifacts were further divided into analysis classes of: Architectural Materials, Bone, Ceramic, Other Ceramic, Glass, Other Glass, Leather, Lithic, Metal, Other Metal, Modern, Munitions, Nail, Organic, Personal Items, Plastic, Rubber, Shell, Synthetic, Textile, and Unknown. All artifacts recovered from excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site are presented in Appendix C.

Glass

Bottle and Jar Glass

The most reliable method for identifying bottle or jar glass is by dating a maker's mark. These marks provide information on approximate date and place of manufacture. In the absence of maker's marks, the manufacturing technique, labeling, and the color of glass can provide approximation of when it was manufactured. The shape of a bottle also provides clues to its contents and inferred use.

Glass color provides clues to its approximate date of manufacture and/or use. Glass bottles most commonly appear in varying hues of green and aqua. Amber, olive green, and brown are natural colors that are produced in glass manufacture, and were used during early stages of glass manufacture in the United States and Europe. Most bottles produced until 1900 were aqua with varying hues of green and blue. Glass color depends on the compounds present in the basic glass mixture (Munsey 1970:37). Table 6-1 lists these ingredients and their resulting color.

Up until the mid-nineteenth century, dark glass, or *black glass*, was the preferred type of glass container. This was based on the discovery

Table 6-1. Compounds added to glass to produce colors (Munsey 1970:37).

Ingredient Added	Color Produced
Copper, selenium, gold	Red
Nickel, manganese	Purples
Chromium, copper	Greens
Cobalt, copper	Blues
Carbon, nickel	Browns
Iron	Greens, yellows
Selenium	Yellows, pinks
Tin, zinc	Opal or milk glass
Iron slag	Black

that wines and spirits kept better in darker containers. By 1880, a demand for clear containers was generated by the growth of food preservation in glass containers (Munsey 1970:37). Beginning in 1880, American glass manufactures began to add manganese to their basic glass mixtures in order to produce a colorless, clearer glass. This continued until 1915, when the German source of manganese was cut off due to World War I. By 1916, American glassmakers had begun using selenium, a more expensive decolorizing compound. Selenium was eventually replaced by arsenic around 1930 (Munsey 1970:55).

Unknown to glassmakers utilizing manganese and selenium, these glass compounds change color when exposed to the ultraviolet light of the sun. If the glass contains manganese, it turns an amethyst color, and to a light amber color if it contains selenium. Of course, how much the glass changes color depends on the selenium or manganese content and how long the glass has been exposed to the sun (Munsey 1970:55).

A total of 532 bottle or jar shards were collected during excavations. Only five vessels and/or vessel fragments had attributes that could identify a manufacturer and or manufacturing date (Figure 6-1). The dates of manufacture of all the identifiable glass bottle and jar fragments correspond to occupation of the main house of the Levi Jordan Plantation, and are also supported by other dated artifact assemblages and historical documentation.

The base of a brown whisky flask with a federal liquor label was encountered in Unit C1. This embossed stamp states, "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE" (Figure 6-1a). Following the repeal of prohibition in 1933, this statement was required to be embossed on the side or bottom of liquor bottles beginning on January 1, 1935 (Busch 1991). This requirement was passed to discourage the reuse of bottles by bootleggers and moonshiners. The law was repealed in 1964, therefore suggesting that this bottle fragment was manufactured between 1932 and 1964 (Bureau of Land Management 2005).

Five pieces of a bottle manufactured by McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Maryland were collected from Unit D2 (Figure 6-1c). McCormick and Company began manufacturing extracts and fruit syrups in 1889 and continues in this capacity to this day (McCormick 2005). Therefore, these pieces could have been manufactured anytime since 1889.

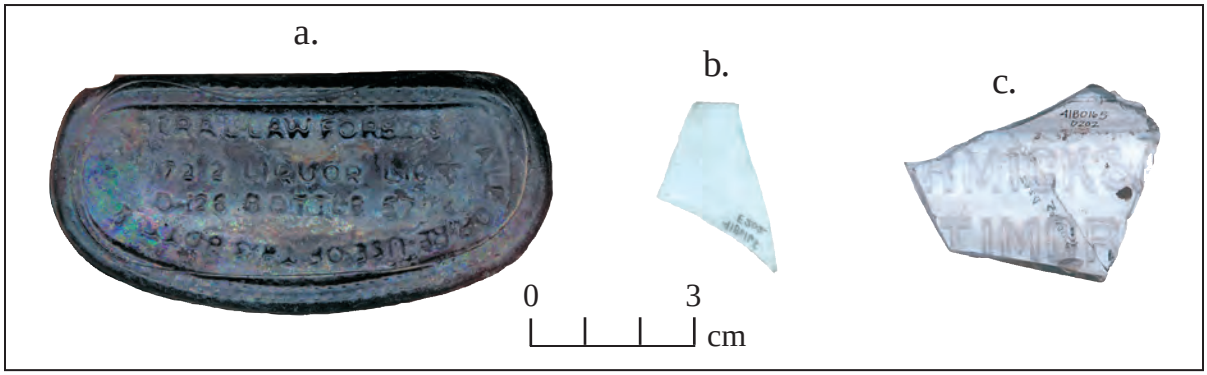


Figure 6-1. Embossed bottle glass fragments: (a) brown whiskey flask base with embossed federal liquor stamp; (b) mason jar fragment embossed with part of "58" from the "Mason's patent Nov. 30th 1858" series; (c) embossed panel bottle fragment McCormick & Company.

The term Mason jar is attributed to John Landis Mason, who was neither the inventor of the fruit jar nor a manufacturer. It was John Landis Mason who invented an inexpensive zinc screw lid in 1858 that was used in conjunction with glass lid liners to seal fruit jars (Munsey 1970:145). Following the expiration of John Landis Mason's patent in 1880, other jar manufactures began to emboss their jars with "Mason's Patent Nov. 30th 1858." A piece of a Mason jar with the numbers "58" embossed on it was collected from Unit E2 (Figure 6-1b). Fruit jars with "Mason's Patent Nov. 30th 1858" embossing were widely manufactured between 1880 and 1912 (Toulouse 1971:345), suggesting that this fragment was manufactured during this time. Additionally, one whole and several fragments of glass lid liners were also recovered during excavations (Figure 6-2d).

The first patent medicine bottles were manufactured in England in the early 1700s and found their way to America with the colonists. The first patent for medicine in the United States was granted to Samuel Lee Jr. of Windham, Connecticut in 1796. The expression *patent medicine* became the generic term for all medicines sold over the counter (whether they were patented or not) and the name transferred to the bottles in which they were sold (Munsey 1970:65). The base of a panel-type, patent medicine bottle was recovered from Unit C1. It bore the maker's mark of the Illinois Glass Co. between 1873 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:65). Because many patent medicines contained alcohol and/or strong narcotics, their use declined after the Pure Food & Drug Act of 1906, which forced medicine manufacturers to disclose their ingredients (Munsey 1970:69).

In addition to the above-mentioned glass containers, one clear condiment bottle manufactured by Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation was also recovered during excavation of Unit D2. This artifact was manufactured at the Anchor Hocking plant in Houston, Texas, sometime between 1962 and the present (Toulouse 1971:46–49; Cole 2005).

Chimney Glass

Lamp chimneys are open glass cylinders that were used to enclose a lamp flame, which created an artificial draft and a brighter flame. In an attempt to create a brighter flame, Ami Argand developed lamp chimneys in the 1780s in England. These types of glass lamps were patented in England in 1784, and thus appear in the archaeological record shortly thereafter. They were originally manufactured and decorated by hand, but by 1877 some types began to be manufactured by machine. Lamp chimneys are composed of an upper rim, a body, and a lower rim. Designs of lamp chimneys changed over time to fit changed lamp designs. Natural oils, turpentine, and alcohol mixtures were burned in lamps. Lamps with chimneys became popular with the use of kerosene fuels and burners specially designed to be used with glass chimneys (Sullivan 1984:58). By 1864, kerosene fuel lamps were the most commonly used lamps in North America (Russell 1968). Fragments of chimney glass are difficult to recognize in the archaeological record because they closely resemble drinking glasses (Sullivan 1984:58). However, they are often distinguishable from drinking glasses as they are usually hand-blown and are of a thinner glass. Additionally, unlike drinking glasses, lamp chimneys are not molded. They also have rims that are often ground, unfinished, and sometimes ruffled.

One hundred and eighty-eight fragments of chimney glass were collected during excavations of the main plantation house. The small size and the fact that the majority of these fragments lacked any identifiable markings made it impossible to date or to identify a manufacturer. However, six

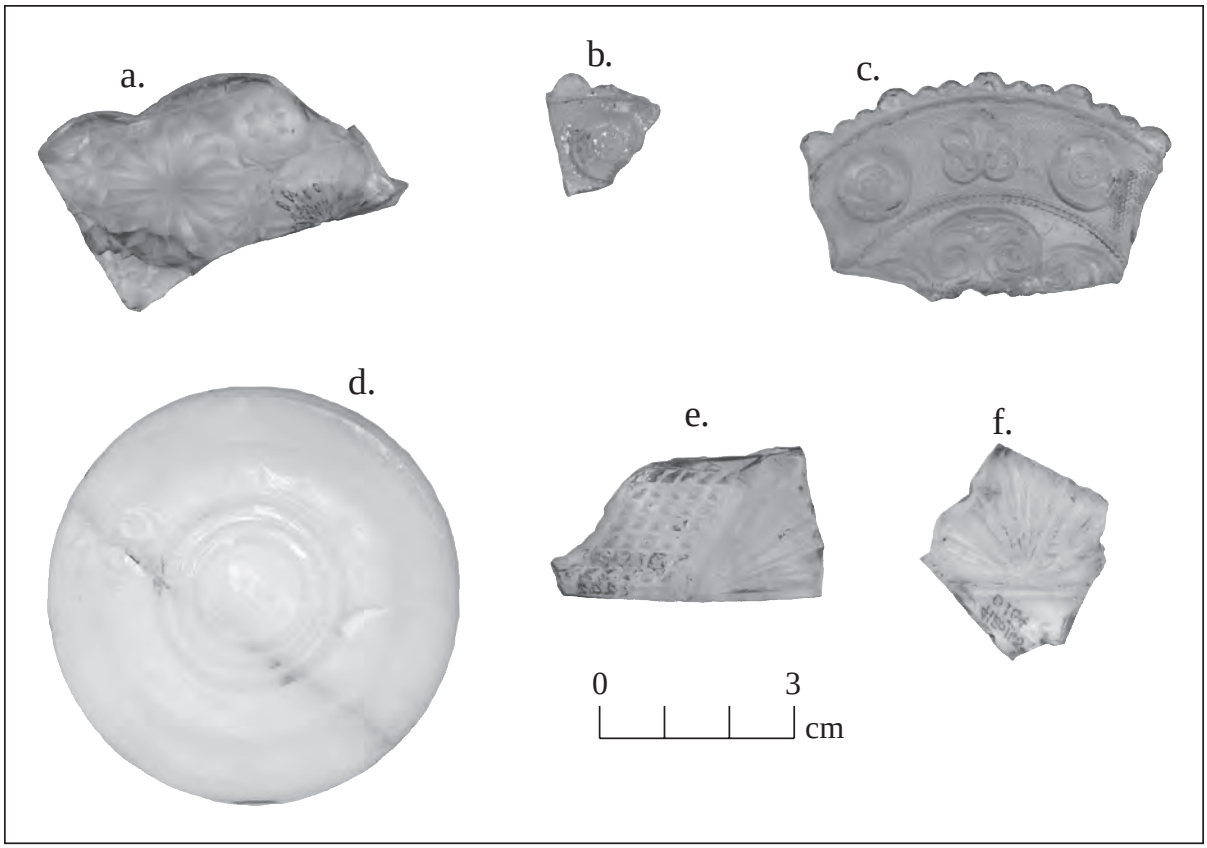


Figure 6-2. Examples of tableware glass and a mason jar lid liner: (a) pressed glass candy dish lid fragment; (b,c) 1840s Lacy glass; (d) opaque milk glass jar lid liner; (e) cut glass tableware fragment; (f) pressed or cut glass tableware fragment.

fragments from the same lamp chimney were collected from two different units, Unit A2 and Unit A5. Two of these shards refit, one from each unit, and have a semi-circular, zigzag design. These fragments appear to be from a dome-shaped glass chimney decorated by acid etching, sandblasting, or flashing. These design features and manufacturing techniques are identical to those used by the Phoenix Glass Company circa 1897 (Sullivan 1984:63). This relative date of manufacture is within the range of occupation of the main house.

Tableware Glass

Tableware glass is defined as glass vessels that are associated with the consumption of food and beverage and include serving dishes, drinking glasses, and decorative vessels such as vases (Jones and Sullivan 1989:127). A small sample of 44 shards of this type was collected during excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation. These include 23 drinking glass fragments; 18 molded, pressed, or cut fragments; 6 opaque milk glass fragments; and a wineglass stem (see Figure 6-2).

Of interesting note are two pieces of clear pressed glass that have been identified as Lacy Glass (Figure 6-2b,c). Lacy Glass was one of the earliest types of pressed flint glass manufactured in the United States (Husfloen 1994:163). The term *flint glass* was originally applied to fine glassware manufactured in England during the 1670s that contained powdered flint in the glass compound. Subsequently, flint was replaced with lead as it provided the glass with more clarity,

resonance, and a better weight; however, the original name stuck. The name *flint glass* is also applied to leaded glass manufactured in the United States prior to 1860, and more precisely to pressed, leaded glass manufactured between 1820 and 1860 (Pattern Glass 2005). Between the 1820s and 1840s, the majority of these early pressed glass pieces, Lacy Glass, consisted of geometric designs and scrolls on a finely stippled background, giving it a lacy appearance. This glass type is also referred to as Sandwich Glass after the manufacturer, Boston and Sandwich Glass Company of Sandwich, Massachusetts. However, other glass manufacturers on the East Coast and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wheeling, West Virginia also produced this type of glass (Husfloen 1994:163). The manufacturing date of these two pieces of Lacy Glass pre-date occupancy of the Levi Jordan Plantation's main house, and may represent pieces of an heirloom glass vessel.

Window Glass

Measurements of window glass shards recovered from archaeological contexts within historic sites have provided valuable cultural and architectural information (Moir 1987a, 1988). Moir (1987a, 1998) observed that window pane thickness increased during the nineteenth century, and that important information concerning house construction can be derived from the study of window panes. He then derived an equation that dates the manufacture of window glass based on mean thickness in millimeters (mm), thus providing an initial construction date for the site (Moir 1987a, Day 2001):

$$\text{manufacture date } (\pm 7 \text{ yrs}) = 84.22 \times (\text{glass thickness in mm}) + 1712.7$$

Moir (1987a, 1988) would contend that the Levi Jordan Plantation was not a viable site for this type of analysis due to its long occupation and the elevated socio-economic status of the occupants (Moir 1987a, 1988; Day 2001). As Moir applied his formula to the mean thickness of all window glass recovered, long occupation spans, additional construction, and building function would bias the mean date (Day 2001).

In his investigation of two historic structures near Lexington, Kentucky, Day (2001) employed this formula to analyze not only initial construction dates of the buildings, but also later additions to and remodeling of the structures. A temporal distribution would also indicate the occupancy span of the site. Based on his findings, it was determined that this formula could be applied to investigate the construction sequences of the Levi Jordan Plantation's main house. Furthermore, it was possible to compare samples from different parts of the house to verify oral history accounts of later additions and rebuilding. Therefore, measurements of the window glass shards recovered from the excavation units at the Levi Jordan Plantation were taken and the data analyzed using Moir's equation.

CAS archaeologists recovered 3,214 pieces of window glass from excavation units underneath or adjacent to the main house. The thickness of each glass shard was measured using digital calipers to the nearest .01 mm. Once measured, the total number and weight of the shards in each millimeter size group was recorded. The resulting information was entered into a database. However, due to variation in length, width, and thickness of each shard of window glass, counts and weights do not provide accurate representations of the quantity of window glass for each millimeter size. Calculating the surface area of the glass would be a more precise method of quantification. Barber (2003:188) used an index that determines the surface area (I) of one face of a ceramic sherd from its weight (W) divided by its thickness (T):

$$I = W / T$$

This equation is effective in quantifying window glass shards as well. The Glass Shard Index (GSI) was calculated for all glass recovered by dividing the weight by the thickness in millimeters. Glass shard thickness measurements were then entered into Moir's formula (1987), resulting in an associated date of manufacture for each fragment. These dates were then graphed chronologically by amounts (GSI) and presented in a histogram (Appendix A Figure A-1). Based on investigations by Day (2001) and Moir (1987a), the first significant rise of the histogram represents the initial construction date of the associated structure, in this case the main house on the Levi Jordan Plantation. Additional rises and peaks are representative of later remodeling or additions (Day 2001).

Analysis of the histogram suggests an initial construction date circa 1839. This date is established by the peak in window glass with a thickness of 1.50 mm. The span of occupation of the Levi Jordan Plantation predominately falls between 1845 and 1990. These dates are supported by artifact assemblages and historical documentation. Historical documentation states that the property was purchased by Levi Jordan in 1848 and that the house was constructed between 1850 and 1857 (Freeman 2003:110–111). The use of window glass that was manufactured circa 1839 falls within the realm of possibility for the initial construction of the main house of the Levi Jordan Plantation, as window glass used in its construction could have been manufactured several years prior to its use.

The additional elevated peaks of window glass correspond to the occupation of the site by Jordan and his descendents. Moir (1987a) and Day (2001) would attribute the sharp increase in glass to periods of additional construction and remodeling. While this appears true at the Jordan Plantation, a consultation of hurricane records of southeast Texas suggests the reason for this additional construction and remodeling.

A review of historical data on hurricanes that impacted the southeastern Texas coast correlates the greatest peaks in window glass with dates of hurricanes (±7 years). The 1854 hurricane that hit Matagorda and Galveston closely corresponds with the second major peak in the histogram (see Appendix A Figure A-1). During this hurricane, the town of Matagorda was leveled and Galveston experienced flooding from the storm surge. Furthermore, Brazoria reportedly encountered strong, damaging winds from the storm. An 1867 hurricane roughly corresponds with the third peak. This intense and destructive storm followed the same route as the famous Racer's Storm of 1837, leaving a path of devastation along the entire coast. An even more devastating storm hit San Jose Island in 1875, corresponding with the fourth peak in window glass. This storm crossed into Copana Bay, moved inland, and destroyed the lighthouses at Cavallo Pass and the town of Old Velasco. The hurricane of 1888 that hit Galveston corresponds with the fifth peak, while the Great Galveston Hurricane of September 1900 corresponds with the highest peak in the chart. This hurricane remains on record as the worst natural disaster in the U.S., with an estimated 8,000 lives lost (Roth 2005). According to oral history, the hurricane of 1900 removed the kitchen-dining room annex of the main house of the Levi Jordan Plantation (Freeman 2003). During this storm, the first floor on the south, east, and north sides was damaged along with the roof, resulting in the replacement of the roof and rebuilding of the kitchen (*The Brazosport Facts*, July 18, 1993:12).

The fact that these dates correlate with documented hurricane events clearly demonstrates the accuracy of Moir's formula. Furthermore, in most cases these dates deviate

by only 4 years, not the 7 years that Moir factors. This evidence also serves to legitimize the application of this formula to the analysis of construction sequences at the Levi Jordan Plantation, even though the site is not considered an ideal candidate for this methodology.

While the analysis of window glass thickness provides information concerning construction sequences of the main house, the events necessitating these construction phases are also important to examine. The correlation between window glass and historically recorded hurricanes demonstrates the importance of environmental factors on the lives of the occupants of the Levi Jordan Plantation. Destruction by these hurricanes forced the rebuilding of some sections of the main plantation house and replacement of broken window panes in surviving sections. The effects of these environmental factors are clearly evident in the peaks of window glass amounts following hurricanes.

Ceramics

The study of historic ceramics is often based on typologies established by the examination of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century artifacts. These typologies rely on ware classifications. While these classifications are reflective of the classification systems in use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they are, however, not reflective of classifications systems employed by individuals in the nineteenth century. By the nineteenth century, the success of the English ceramic industry resulted in the reduction of the range of wares available. Fine ware types such as tin-glazed earthenware and white salt glazed stoneware were replaced with English white earthenware (Miller 1980:3–4). Classification of this ware by nineteenth-century manufacturers and consumers shifted to a reliance on decoration type (Miller 1980:4). As the focus of the analysis of the ceramics recovered from the Levi Jordan Plantation is a socioeconomic examination, it was considered most advantageous to utilize a classification system based on decorative types.

A total of 365 ceramic sherds were recovered during excavations of units within or next to the main plantation house. Ceramic sherds were classified into Creamware, Pearlware, White Earthenware, Ironstone, Porcelain, Yellowware, Stoneware, Colonial Wares and Other Ceramics. This classification system was chosen because it was most representative of the classification system employed by the nineteenth-century occupants of the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Creamware

Creamware is a hard paste/refined earthenware. Hard paste earthenwares are the end product of highly fired, refined clays with vitreous glazes and wide-ranging decoration styles (Stothert et al. 1992). Glaze is a thin, watery, glass-based compound applied to ceramic vessels prior to firing. This glaze melts during firing and provides an impervious glassy layer with decorative qualities.

England's conquest of the world ceramic market was greatly enhanced by the production of creamwares beginning in the late eighteenth century (Miller 1980:4). By 1762, Josiah Wedgewood had perfected the appearance of creamware (Noël Hume 1969:124). Creamware is a thin, hard-fired, cream or pale yellow earthenware that was dipped into a clear glaze following a preliminary firing (Noël Hume 1969:125). The development of creamware is considered to be the most important ceramic development of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1969:123). It is from creamware that blue-tinted pearlware evolved in the 1780s, then white earthenwares in the 1830s, and finally ironstone in the 1850s. Seven sherds of undecorated

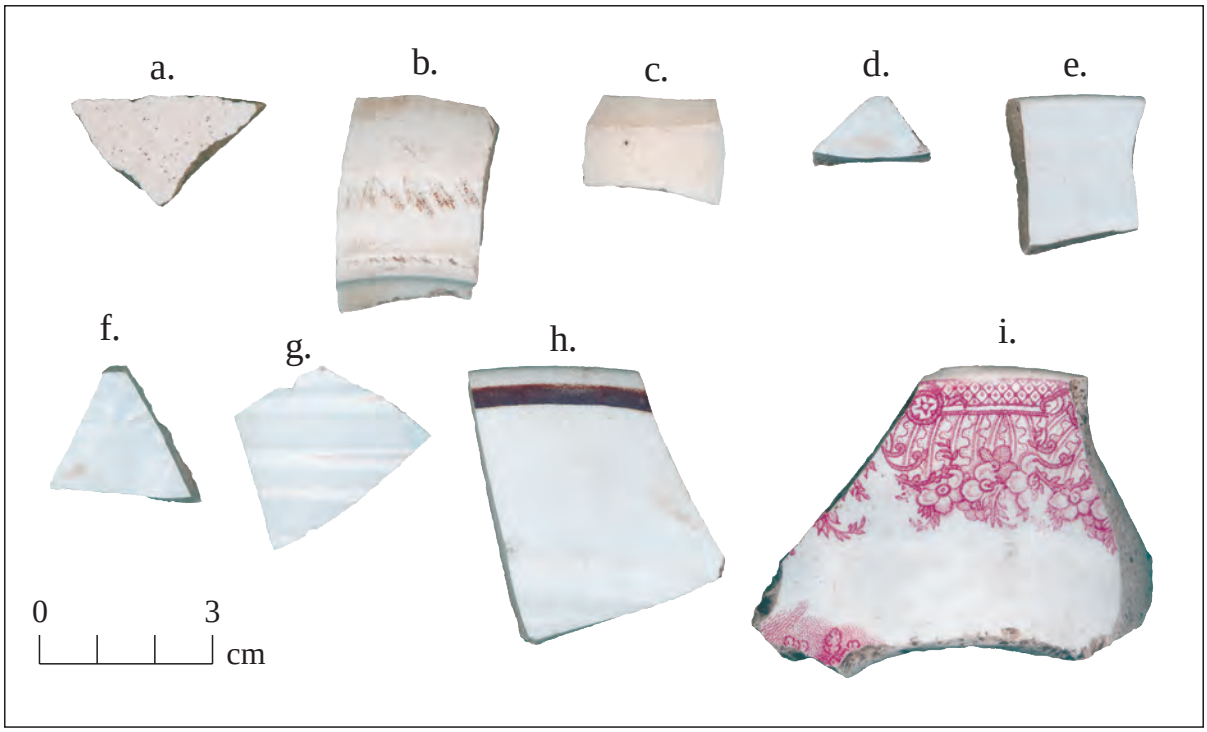


Figure 6-3. Yellowware, creamware, pearlware, and ironstone: (a) yellowware; (b,c) creamware; (d,e) pearlware; (f,g) molded ironstone; (h) ironstone hotelware; (i) ironstone red transfer soup tureen lid.

creamware were recovered from Unit C2 and Zone D (Figure 6-3b,c).

Pearlware

Pearlware evolved from creamware in the late eighteenth century. Its development was influenced by a decline in the demand for creamwares and the ability of potters to incorporate Cornish china clays into ceramic production. This allowed potters to develop a ceramic product that was very similar to high-end hard paste porcelain. The success of pearlware was further enhanced by the establishment of English tariffs against the importation of porcelain; in 1799, the tax rate on Chinese porcelain was over 100 percent. Pearlware is distinguishable from its creamware predecessor by the incorporation of a bluish tint in the glaze that produced a whiter, porcelain-like appearance (Miller 1980:14). Only two sherds of pearlware were recovered from excavation in Unit D2 (Figure 6-3d,e).

White Earthenware

The majority of ceramics recovered from excavations were white earthenware (53 percent). Of the 195 white earthenware sherds collected, 8 were unglazed, 159 were undecorated, and 28 have some type of decoration (Figure 6-4). White earthenware was first produced in England in the 1830s (Tennis 1997:2). When placed next to creamware it appears dull white due to a lack of lead in the glaze (Moir 1987:98). White earthenware generally has a whiter paste than its creamware predecessor (Moir 1987:98), and is often lighter and more porous than its ironstone successor (Miller 1980:14). While white earthenware most commonly appears undecorated, it also occurs in molded forms and with transfer prints (Moir 1987:98). Examples of transferware, flow blue, spongeware, decalcomania, edgeware, and fiestaware are represented in this assemblage.

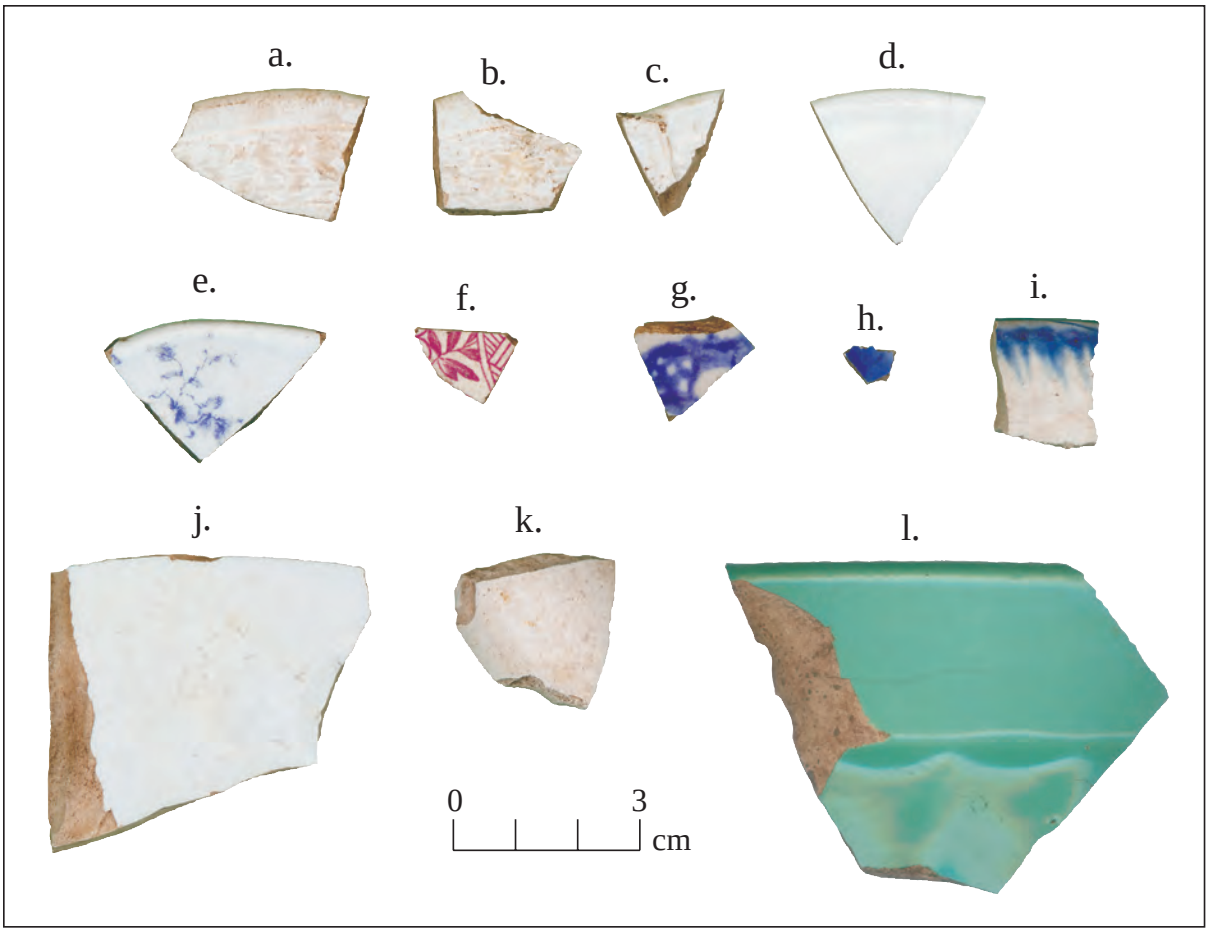


Figure 6-4. White earthenware: (a,b) molded "Basketweave" design; (c,d) molded; (e) blue decalcomania; (f) mauve transferware; (g) blue spongeware; (h) flow blue; (i) blue feather edgeware; (j) undecorated; (k) unglazed; (l) fiestaware

Transferware

Transferware vessels are created through a process known as *transfer printing* (May 2005). This process involves the etching of the transfer design on a copper plate that is then inked. This inked design is then transferred to a special type of tissue paper that is then placed on the vessel to be decorated. The vessel is then glazed and refired, sealing the transfer design to the vessel. John Sadler and Guy Green first manufactured this type of decorated ceramic in England in 1756 (May 2005). This decoration style remained fashionable in the United States through the 1850s (Tennis 1997:6). Popularity resurged in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but it was replaced by decalcomania wares by the beginning of the 1900s (Miller 1991:9). Prior to the development of transferware, decorated ceramics were limited to hand-painted vessels. As this was a time consuming and labor intensive process, only the very wealthy could afford decorated dinner settings. With the development of transferware, decorated vessels were able to be mass produced and available to a wider market. One fragment of a mauve transfer print was recovered from Unit D2 (Figure 6-4f). Red and mauve transferwares were very popular between 1830 and 1840 (Nickels 2003:62).

Flow Blue

Flow blue is distinguishable by deep cobalt blue decoration. This decoration process was

first created in England in the 1830s while attempting to create cheaper versions of Chinese porcelain vessels (Snyder 1995:7). By 1875, flow blue vessels were produced in the United States (Snyder 1995:9). This type of ceramic decoration received its name from the tendency of the vessel's transfer prints to "flow" or bleed during the firing process, resulting in a blurred image (Snyder 1995:8). One fragment of flow blue was recovered from Unit E1 (Figure 6-4h).

Spongeware

Spongeware vessels are characterized by their speckled appearance. This appearance is accomplished by stamping color onto the vessel with a sponge; hence the name. Often, these sponges are cut into unique shapes or designs. This decoration process was invented in 1845 (Robacker and Robacker 1978:80) and produced by English potteries from the mid- to late 1800s (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:161). During the nineteenth century, this decorated type of white earthenware was considered to be the cheapest decorated vessels available (Sauer, Black and Brandimarte 1998:56). One fragment of a spongeware vessel was recovered from Unit E1 (Figure 6-4g).

Edgeware

Edgeware is identified by decoration along vessel edges. Designs include painted or incised shell or feather designs. Edgeware was manufactured in England and became popular in the United States by the end of the eighteenth century through the beginning of the nineteenth century (Tennis 1995:4). The one piece of edgeware recovered from Unit D1 (Figure 6-4i) is a blue, feathered-edge type that was popular in the U.S. through the 1860s (Miller 1991:6).

Decalcomania

Decalcomania, or decal, decoration is created by applying a printed decoration or design to the surface of the vessel. It differs from transferware in that decals are applied over the glaze and refired in a "decorating kiln" (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:146). Decal appears on imported porcelains prior to 1900; however, by the turn of the century, they were produced more cheaply on white earthenwares. It remained a popular style for dinnerware from 1900 until the 1950s (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147). Twelve decal-decorated white earthenware fragments were collected from Units A1, A3, B2, C2, E1, and E2 (Figure 6-4e).

Fiestaware

Fiestaware comes in a wide variety of glaze colors. Experimentation with differing glaze colors began among American potteries in the 1930s (Moir 1987b:103), and fiestaware was introduced by the Homer Laughlin Company of Newell, West Virginia in 1936 (Ketchum 2000:141). One piece of fiestaware was recovered from Unit B2 (Figure 6-4l). This piece is a light green rim of a large bowl. Fiestaware mixing bowls were made between 1936 and 1943 (Kovel and Kovel 2002).

Ironstone

The term ironstone originated with "Mason's Patent Ironstone China" that was patented in 1813 (Godden 1980:102). This vitrified or semi-vitrified ware has a slight blue tint that appears absent when placed next to pearlware (Miller 1991:10). Ironstone is distinguishable from white earthenwares by its denser, almost non-porous paste (Miller 1991:9–10). Ironstone vessels produced prior to the 1830s are often characterized by a combination of decorations including painting, printing and enamelling (Miller 1991:10). Eighty-one sherds of this classification were collected from excavation units and include undecorated, molded (Figure 6-3f,g), red transferware, and brown-banded hotelware pieces (Figure 6-3h). The large fragment of a red

transfer-decorated soup tureen lid was collected from Unit D1 (Figure 6-3i). Transfer patterns of red color were popular between the 1830s and 1840s (Nickels 2003:62). The majority of these sherds were undecorated, however, suggesting that they date sometime after the 1830s, as ironstone produced after this date tend to lack any decoration (Miller 1991:25).

Porcelain and Semi-Porcelain

Porcelain and semi-porcelain ceramics result from the high firing of fine-grained clays containing the mineral Kaolin (Tennis 1997:15). These translucent, vitrified ceramics were first developed by the Chinese and later copied by Europeans and Americans (Husfloen 2000:3). English porcelain was first manufactured at Chelsea, England, by Nicholas Sprimmons in 1744 (Mackay 2002:13–14). Decorated porcelain is often relied upon as an economic marker because it was more expensive than similarly decorated white earthenwares and ironstones (Miller 1991:15). Thirty-eight sherds of English porcelain, eleven sherds of English semi-porcelain, and one sherd of Japanese porcelain were recovered during excavations (Figure 6-5). While porcelain production was introduced to the Japanese in the later part of the seventeenth century by Korean immigrants (Mackay 2002:21), the Japanese porcelain fragment collected during these excavations (Figure 6-5b) is of a recent date.

Yellowware

Yellowware is a semi-refined earthenware ceramic with a light, sandy yellow to buff

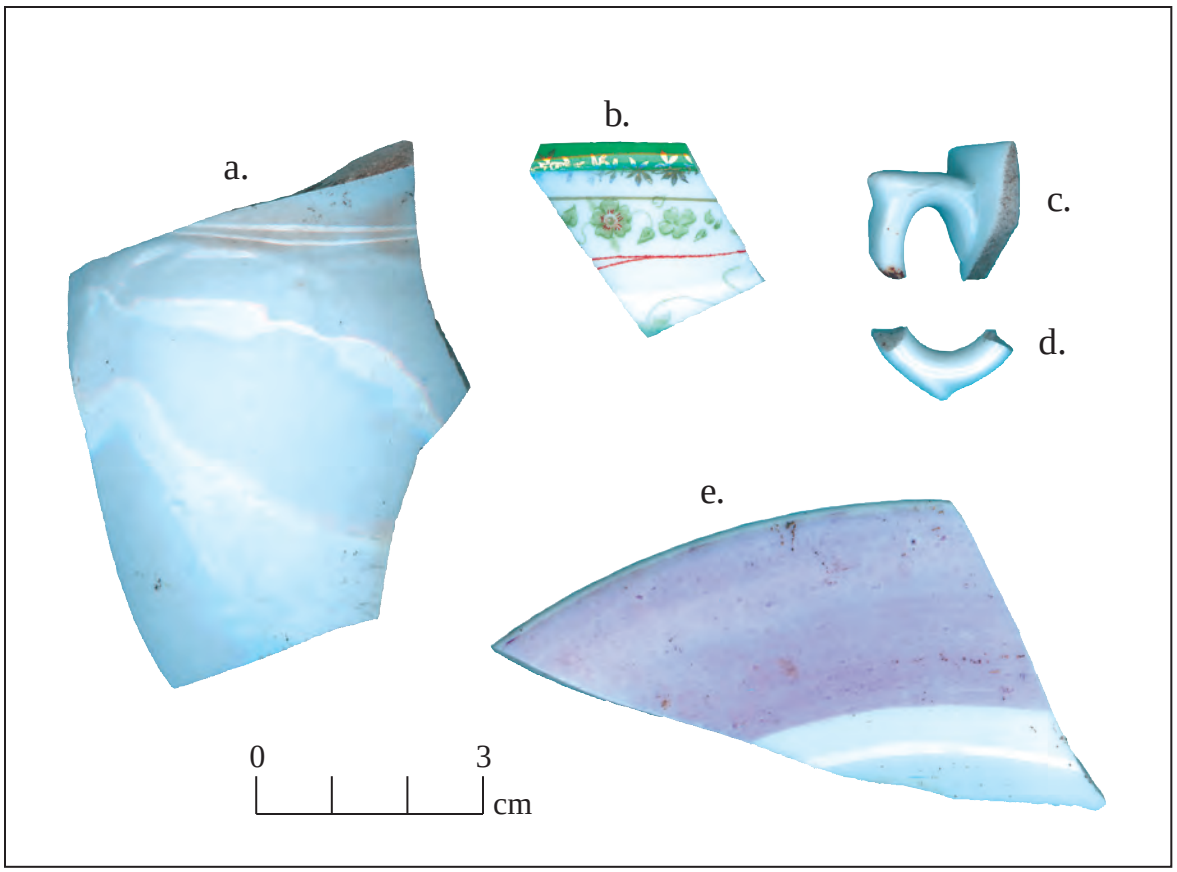


Figure 6-5. Semi-porcelain and porcelain: (a) semi-porcelain pitcher fragment; (b) gilded Japanese porcelain rim; (c,d) porcelain teacup handles; (e) handpainted porcelain plate rim.

coloration (Moir 1987b:99). This form of utilitarian pottery was manufactured in Europe as well as the United States from the early nineteenth century until the present (Husfloen 2000:375). This type of ware often received a clear slip, giving it a yellow appearance; however, mocha-colored designs and later color glazes were applied (Moir 1987b:99; Husfloen 2000:375). Its paste is less dense than stoneware and impervious to water (Husfloen 2000:375). Only one piece of yellowware ceramic was collected from Unit E1 (Figure 6-3a).

Stoneware

Stoneware is produced from natural clays that have been fired to temperatures between 1200° and 1400°C. This results in a vitrified, nonpermeable vessel that varies in color from white to brown, with some shades of gray, depending on clay composition. While these vessel types do not require glazing, by the mid-nineteenth century, stoneware ceamics appeared with glazing on both the inside and outside of the vessel (Tennis 1997:16). These ceramic containers replaced earlier lead-glazed earthenwares as the preferred utilitarian and storage vessel (Greer 1981). Stonewares were manufactured in the United States using methods imported by European immigrants (Greer and Black 1971). The earliest potteries in Texas were established near the clay sources of the Wilcox geological formation in Bexar, Wilson, and Guadalupe counties (Greer and Black 1971). Salt glazing was the most popular form of stoneware glazing in the United States in the nineteenth century. Between 1860 and 1900, it was common to combine an Albany slip glazed interior with a salt glazed exterior. After 1870, Albany glazes, a dark brown slip made from an Albany, New York clay, became popular. Albany slip provided a reliable glaze when fired at a variety of temperatures that resulted in a smooth, deep chocolate brown, blackish-brown, or yellowish-brown (Greer 1981). One piece of stoneware with an Albany-slipped interior and salt-slipped exterior was recovered from Unit E2 (Figure 6-6d), while one piece of Albany-slipped interior and exterior stoneware was found in Unit C1 (Figure 6-6e). Units A3 and C1 contained a total of four pieces of unglazed stoneware (Figure 6-6b,c).

Colonial Wares

A single ceramic fragment was collected from Unit C2 that dates to the colonial period (Figure 6-6a). This fragment is a smooth brownware. Smooth brownware vessels are characterized by a fine-grained, red paste covered on both sides with a smooth, clear lead glaze, allowing the paste color to show through. They commonly appear as shallow bowls and plates with flat bases and no

Figure 6-6. Brownware and stoneware: (a) smooth brownware, colonial; (b,c) unglazed stoneware; (d) stoneware, Albany-slipped interior, salt-slipped exterior; (e) stoneware, Albany-slipped interior and exterior.

foot rings, and were probably manufactured in Mexico. Vessels of these type are commonly recovered from historic San Antonio sites dating to the early nineteenth century, in addition to mission sites dating after 1790s (Fox 1995).

Vessels with Maker's Marks

Eight pieces of ceramics recovered from the Levi Jordan Plantation exhibit complete or partial maker's marks (Figure 6-7). The earliest discovered maker's mark on a piece of American pottery is attributed to a small creamware fruit dish manufactured by Bonnin & Morris in Philadelphia around 1770. While no early American pieces were encountered during excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation, a white earthenware base was identified that was manufactured by the La Belle Pottery Company of Wheeling, West Virginia circa 1850 to 1895. Four maker's marks are of English pottery manufacturers from the same period (Table 6-2). The remaining three are unidentified, although they employ designs that were commonly used in maker's marks of the mid- to late 1800s (Table 6-3). By the mid-nineteenth century, refined earthenware ceramics were manufactured in the United

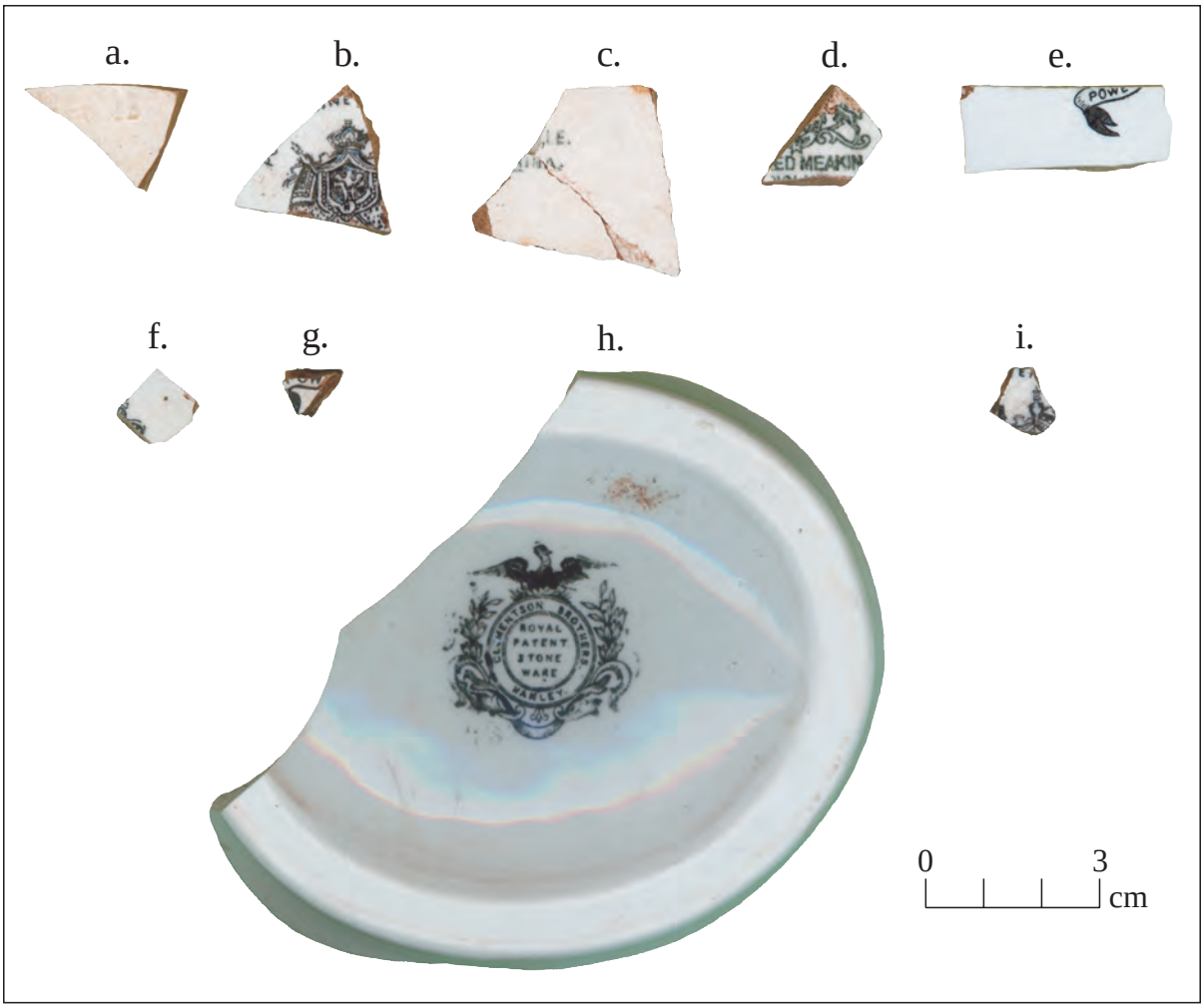
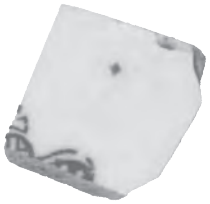


Figure 6-7. Ceramic maker's marks: (a) unknown incised; (b) John Edwards & Co; (c) La Belle China; (d) Alfred Meakin; (e) Powell & Bishop; (f) unknown; (g) possible Powell & Bishop; (h) Clementson Bros; (i) unknown.

Table 6-2. Identified ceramic maker's marks from the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Maker's Mark	Ceramic Type, Form, and Manufacturer
	Semi-porcelain pitcher base Clementson Brothers, Phoenix and Bell Works Shelton, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, England Mark used 1870-1916 (Birks 2005) Maker's Mark (CAS 2005)
	White earthenware base John Edwards & Co, King Street Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, England Mark used 1880-1900 (Birks 2005) Maker's Mark (Birks 2005)
	White earthenware base La Belle Pottery Co. (a division of Wheeling Pottery Co.) Wheeling, West Virginia Mark used 1893- (Barber 2001:150 [1904]) Maker's Mark (Barber 2001:150 [1904])
	White earthenware base Alfred Meakin (Ltd.), Royal Albert, Victoria, and Highgate Potteries Tunstall, England Mark used 1891-1897 (Birks 2005) Maker's mark (McAllister 2005)
	White earthenware base Powell & Bishop, Church Works, Staffordshire Works, Waterloo Works, Parliament Row and Stafford Street Works Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, England Mark used 1867-1878 (California Department of Parks & Recreation 2004, City of Stoke-on-Trent 2004) Maker's Mark (California Department of Parks & Recreation 2004)

Table 6-3. Unidentified ceramic maker's marks from the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Maker's Mark	Ceramic Type, Form, and Manufacturer
	Ironstone base Mark unknown Maker's Mark (CAS 2005)
	White earthenware base Mark unknown Maker's Mark (CAS 2005)
	White earthenware base Mark unknown (incised) Maker's Mark (CAS 2005)

States (Barber 2001:11 [1904]). Only those who held a higher socioeconomic standing could afford to purchase imported English pottery (Miller 1980). Identified marks greatly aided in determining the manufacturer and date of the ceramic vessels they represented.

Other Ceramics

An additional 34 ceramic pieces were recovered that were not classified under the ceramic vessel categories discussed above. These include a German ceramic marble, a piece of a porcelain toy dish, a piece of a porcelain box base, a piece of a porcelain figurine, a fragment of a porcelain molded vase, part of a porcelain caster wheel, a fragment of a modern porcelain dish, 11 bisque figurine fragments, 4 pieces of a modern flower pot, and 12 pieces of clay skeet pigeons (Figure 6-8).

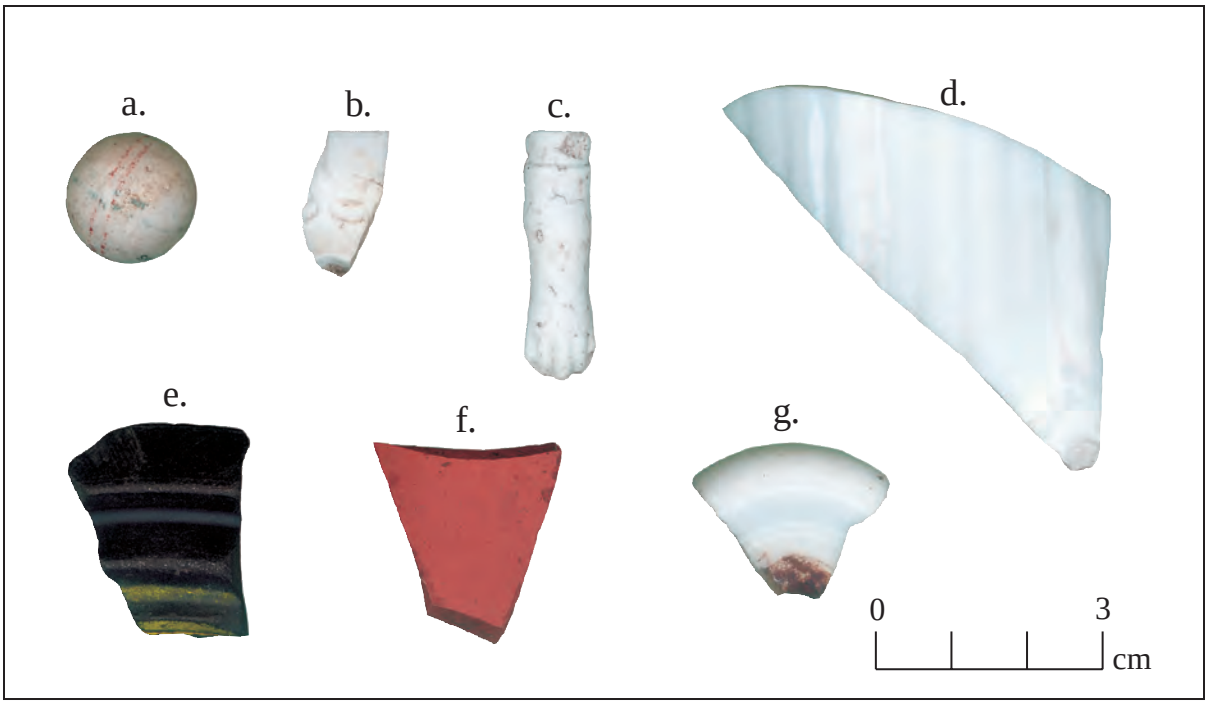


Figure 6-8. Other ceramics: (a) marble; (b,c) figurine fragments; (d) porcelain vase; (e) clay skeet; (f) terra cotta flower pot fragments; (g) porcelain caster fragment.

Metal Artifacts

Nails

Nails are frequently used in the construction of dwellings, buildings, barns, fences, and outbuildings; therefore, they have often been relied upon in the interpretation of historic sites. They enter the archaeological record through various means such as unintentional discard during construction, reuse and then discard, discard from loosening, and intentional discard during demolition (Jurney 1988). Once part of the archaeological record, they provide valuable information to the archaeologist concerning building chronology, dating of additions, changes, and maintenance. Nails are classified into three main types: hand-wrought, square-cut nails, and round wire nails (Nelson 1968).

Hand-wrought nails were the only nails available throughout the seventeenth century and into most of the eighteenth century; however, they were still utilized in the nineteenth century. The heads of these nails varied according to their use with the rose head the most common for general use. L-headed nails were generally used as flooring and trim nails, while the T-headed nail, consisting of a flat disc head, was generally used for flooring (Noël Hume 1969:252–254). Hand-wrought nails were in common use in the United States until the 1880s, when square-cut nails, introduced in the 1830s, became more popular (Nelson 1968). Once these nails were cheaply mass-produced, it was more cost effective to buy them in the nearby centers of commerce than to make them from hand.

The square-cut nail (Figure 6-9) is an American invention that was first produced circa 1790. These nails were sliced from sheet iron by machine, and their heads were individually shaped by hammering. By 1815

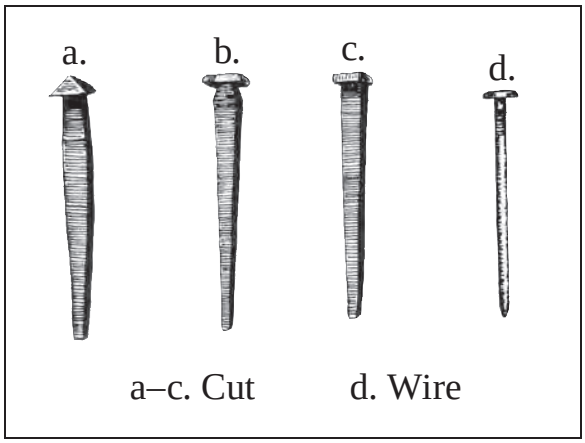


Figure 6-9. Square-cut and wire nails (adapted from Noël Hume 1969: Figure 81).

the heads of these nails were also made by machine, which changed their appearance. Square-cut nails manufactured prior to circa 1830 also had metal fibers that ran crosswise to the nail's length, distinguishing them from later square-cut nails that had metal fibers running lengthwise (Noël Hume 1969: 252–254). Square-cut nails with hand-hammered heads were popular in the United States between 1790 and 1825. Their popularity was replaced by square-cut nails with machine-made heads in 1825, and use of this nail type continues to the present (Nelson 1968).

Europeans perfected a round-shafted, steel-wire nail in the mid-nineteenth century and by the 1850s, round-wire nail manufacturing had been established in New York (Noël Hume 1969:252–254). Though they were manufactured by the early 1850s, round-wire nails did not become popular until the 1890s. While wire nails are the most popular nail used today, square-cut nails also continue to be used for flooring, boat carpentry, and masonry needs (Nelson 1968).

Six hundred and eleven identifiable nails were recovered from excavation units within or near the main plantation house. Of these nails, 188 (31 percent) were square-cut nails that were in use from circa 1790 to 1890. Four hundred and twenty-three (69 percent) of the recovered nails were round-wire nails that were in popular use from the mid- to late nineteenth century through the present. These dates are supportive of a nineteenth-century occupation of the Levi Jordan Plantation, and are further supported by historical documentation and analyzed artifact assemblages.

Munitions

While no firearm pieces were recovered during excavations, there were a number of munitions fragments (Figure 6-10). These fragments were identified as to date and manufacturer when possible. Five buckshot fragments, five bullets, eleven center fire casings, two rim fire casings, ten shotgun shell bases, and one percussion cap were collected during excavations. Their associated manufacturers and date of manufacturing are presented in Table 6-4.

Figure 6-10 Munitions: (a) lead buckshot; (b) brass 12-gauge shotgun shell base with "U.M.C. Co. New Club" headstamp; (c) .38 caliber Peters Special steel center fire bullet casing; (d) .45 caliber brass center fire casing; (e) .22 caliber brass center fire casing.

Table 6-4. Identified munitions headstamps from the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Headstamp	Munitions, Manufacturer
	Center fire bullet casing Peters Cartridge Company Kings Mills, Ohio Headstamp used 1887-1934 (University of Utah, Department of Anthropology 1992:2) Headstamp (CAS 2005)
	Shotgun shell base Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Bridgeport, Connecticut Headstamp used 1867-1902 (University of Utah, Department of Anthropology 1992:2, Remington Arms Company 2005) Headstamp (Steinhauer 2004)
	Shotgun shell base Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Bridgeport, Connecticut Headstamp used 1867-1902 (University of Utah, Department of Anthropology 1992:2, Remington Arms Company 2005) Headstamp (Steinhauer 2004)

Coins

Four coins were collected during excavations at the main plantation house. These include two Lincoln Memorial pennies, one Buffalo nickel, and one Liberty Head nickel. The Liberty Head nickel was minted between 1883 and 1913 (Figure 6-11). It contained the Liberty head on one side and a Roman numeral V on the reverse. The first minted coins contained a flaw; they lacked the word "cents" under the V on the reverse side. As a result, unscrupulous individuals plated the

Figure 6-11. Example of a 1903 Liberty Head nickel (Bressett 2005: color plate).

coins with gold and passed them off as $5 gold pieces. This flaw was quickly remedied, but by then at least 5.5 million of these coins had been minted (Breen 1988). The Liberty Head nickel collected during excavations is dated 1883. An examination of the reverse side showed the word "cents" below the Roman numeral V.

The Buffalo nickel, or Indian Head nickel, was first minted in 1913 (Figure 6-12). This was the first coin to feature an animal other than an eagle. These coins contained 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. It was produced from 1913 until 1938 (de Resendes 2005). The Buffalo nickel recovered during excavations has a date of 1924.

Figure 6-12. Example of a 1925 Buffalo/Indian Head nickel (Bressett 2005: color plate).

The one cent coin, the penny, was the first currency type authorized for production in the United States in 1787. Abraham Lincoln was the first historical figure to be minted on a US coin. This was done in 1909 as a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. In 1959,

the Lincoln Memorial was added to the reverse side of the coin (Figure 6-13) in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth (Americans for Common Cents 2005). One of the two pennies collected during excavations has a date of 1970; the other's date is indistinguishable due to corrosion.

Figure 6-13. Example of a 1959 Lincoln Memorial penny (Americans for Common Cents 2005)

Bricks

Due to the overwhelming amounts of brick encountered during excavation, a brief discussion on handmade bricks and their manufacturing process is warranted. A total of 1,133 bricks or brick fragments were collected during excavations; however, this only represents a fraction (less than 10 percent) of the numbers of bricks encountered. Despite the fact that bricks are found in abundance at historical sites, archaeologists have long overlooked them as an artifact class (Gurcke 1987:1). As bricks do have diagnostic features, they therefore should be examined and included in artifact discussions (Gurcke 1987:1–2).

Bricks are manufactured through a five-step process: winning, preparation, molding, drying, and firing. Winning is the mining of the raw material used in the manufacturing of bricks. The next step in brick making involves preparing the clay by weathering and tempering. The clay is molded into a shape that resembles the final product, and then thoroughly dried before being fired (Gurcke 1987:3–38).

Bricks were predominately made by hand until the late eighteenth century. Brick making machines began to appear by the mid-nineteenth century, and by the beginning of the twentieth century the entire process of brick manufacturing, from mining clay to removing bricks from kilns, had been mechanized (Gurke 1987:84). However, the bricks recovered during excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation were handmade. Handmade bricks are manufactured from clay with a water content between 20 and 30 percent. The clay is then molded in wooden or iron clad molds (Gurke 1987:15). Sand, water, oil, lard, or even soap is then used as a lubricant to allow the molded brick to slip free of its mold. Handmade bricks require up to three weeks for drying, depending upon water content of the clay and the weather and humidity levels (Gurke 1987:26). Handmade bricks are distinguishable from machine-made bricks in that handmade bricks display greater variation in size and shape, and often weigh more than machine-made bricks (Gurke 1987:106).

Of the 1,133 brick and brick fragments collected, 53 were glazed or have traces of glazing. Glazed or enamel bricks are commonly used in the construction of rest rooms, showers, kitchens, or other areas that require frequent cleaning or will be wet for long periods of time. Occasionally glazed bricks are used on exteriors for decorative purposes. In order to create a glazed brick, a layer of glaze is applied to the brick over a colored or white slip. This glaze can be applied either before or after drying. Following this process the brick is then fired. Enameled bricks are created by applying a glaze to a brick without an intermediate slip; the glaze itself contains the coloring (Gurke 1987:100).

The glaze on the glazed brick and brick fragments recovered during excavation appears to be a thin salt glaze. This is more likely to have resulted from excessive heat than from intentional glazing. It has been noted that salt has been historically used to clean out the built-up residue in chimneys (Carnes-McNaughton 1998). This results in the deposit of a thin salt glaze on the interior bricks of the chimney hearth. However, a salt glazing could have formed on bricks during the brick making process. Due to the coastal location of the Levi Jordan Plantation, a high concentration of salt is present in the soil and ground water in the area. As the handmade bricks used in the construction of the plantations buildings were fired, salt water condensation would have turned to salt glaze on those bricks that were closest to the heat source, and thus over-fired. The fact that the recovered glazed bricks and brick fragments were collected from areas not requiring glazed bricks suggests that they were the result of over-firing.

Buttons

The nineteenth century marked a technological change in the manufacturing of buttons that allowed for the inclusion of more varieties of materials, and more variation of styles (Epstein and Safro 1991:76). Shell buttons, which had been made by hand, were now mass produced through machine methods. By 1870, the synthetic plastic celluloid was introduced and utilized in button manufacture, replacing bone, ivory, tortoiseshell, and marble materials (Epstein and Safro 1991:78). The rich and colorful buttons of the eighteenth century were replaced by small glass or jeweled buttons on men's fashions. Buttons for women, however, became more ostentatious, resembling brooches and decorative jewels. These buttons were manufactured from porcelain, pearls, and silver (Epstein and Safro 1991:80). Most buttons, however, were of a utilitarian nature. While the Sears Roebuck catalog for 1897 included two styles of fancy dress button, most of their buttons were intended for practical use. These included plain metal buttons for pant flies, bone buttons for underwear, and plain shell buttons that were sold by the gross (Israel 1968:319–320).

During excavations at the main plantation house, fourteen buttons were collected (Figure 6-14): three glass (Figure 6-14c–f), five metal (Figure 6-14j–m), three plastic (Figure 6-14g–i), one porcelain (Figure 6-14b), and one shell (Figure 6-14a). The three glass buttons collected were of a white, opaque color, and two of the three were flat with four holes. The third button is a half-sphere shape with a loop shank and a molded, basketweave design. The white or opaque buttons were likely used on men's garments, while the decorated half sphere probably appeared on a piece of women's clothing. White opaque buttons of this type are the exception to the rule, as most glass buttons of the nineteenth century were jet black buttons. These jet black buttons came into fashion following the death of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, and continued in popularity until World War I (Whittemore 1992:15).

The metal buttons collected during excavations were badly corroded, and details of their design and construction were not identifiable. Two of these buttons had loop shanks, while the rest were flat, most likely with two to four holes. Metal buttons are typical of buttons on work clothes.

Three plastic buttons were collected, and as mentioned above, celluloid, an early form of plastic, was first produced in 1870. However, it was not used for button manufacture until after World War I. Two of the three buttons were flat and had four holes, while the third,

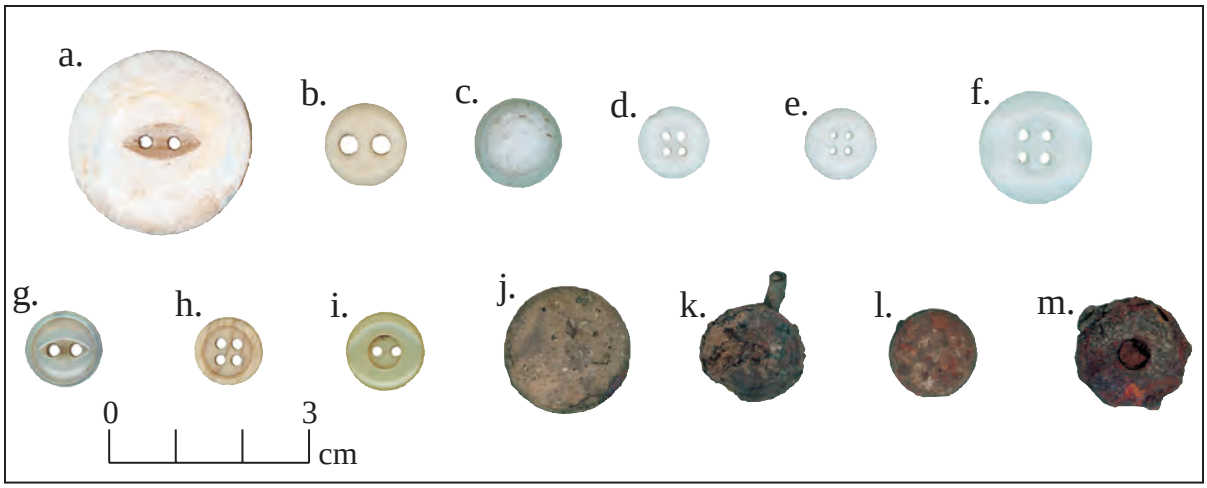


Figure 6-14. Buttons: (a) shell, 2-hole flat; (b) porcelain, 2-hole flat; (c) glass, 1/2 sphere, loop shank, basketweave pattern; (d,f) glass, 4-hole flat; (g) plastic, 2-hole flat; (h) plastic, 4-hole flat; (i) plastic, 2-hole flat; (j) lead, loop shank; (k) iron, loop shank; (l) brass, straight shank, with illegible lettering; (m) metal button back.

a flat button, had two holes. These buttons were most likely used on men's clothing or on women's undergarments.

Porcelain, or china, buttons are often misidentified within archaeological literature as milk glass buttons. They were first manufactured in the United States in 1848 by Charles Cartlidge of Greenspoint, Long Island; however, the majority of porcelain buttons of this time period were imported from France (Poole 1982:281). The single porcelain button collected was of a flat, two-hole construction most likely came from a man's garment.

Shell buttons are non-iridescent buttons manufactured from freshwater shells. The freshwater pearl industry was introduced to America by John Boepple, a German immigrant, who discovered freshwater mussels near Muscatine, Iowa. By 1890, high import taxes forced reliance upon domestic sources of shell buttons, and Iowa was the main producer with over 200 button factories by the turn of the century. Shell buttons in the United States were manufactured for utilitarian use as fasteners for shirts, underwear, and children's clothing. The most common type was the "sew-through type," which was eventually replaced by cheaper and stronger buttons made from plastic (Poole 1982:283). The single shell button collected during excavations is of the flat, two-hole variety. Shell buttons were used a fasteners for children's clothing, underwear and shirts.

Chapter 7

Interpretations, Conclusions, and Recommendations

The Levi Jordan Plantation, now a State Historic Site, was established by Levi Jordan in 1848. At its height, this antebellum sugar and cotton plantation sat on more than 2,000 acres of rich river bottomlands on the Gulf Coastal Plains of Brazoria County, Texas. Artifacts recovered during limited excavations at the main house support an occupation that extends from the antebellum period through the end of the twentieth century. Numerous ceramic sherds, glass shards, munitions, handmade brick fragments, coins, buttons, and nails represent occupation of the main plantation house between the 1840s and 1990s. Between 1986 and 2002, the plantation had been the subject of archaeological investigations conducted by the University of Houston. However, these investigations were limited to the area of the slave and tenant quarters. The current Center for Archaeological Studies investigations have focused on the main plantation house and areas to be developed for public access.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department is gathering archaeological data from the current archaeological investigation in order to address questions on the historical development of the main house and site. This data will be utilized for long-term stewardship, interpretation, and management of these resources. Archaeological investigations were conducted in areas of interest designated by TPWD and labeled Zone A, Zone B, Zone C, Zone D, Zone E, Zone G, and Zone Z.

Interpretations

Zone A

Zone A encompasses the gallery room at the rear-center of the house. TPWD speculates that a porch or portico was built over this area sometime after the construction of the original plantation house. This porch or portico was later modified into the current rear gallery room. Remains of a brick walkway are located beneath the floorboards of this room and indicate that a back door exit existed here at one time and was initially the rear door of the house. The presence of the brick walkway suggests that persons were able to exit the back of the house and followed a brick path that might have extended further into the backyard, possibly to a detached kitchen building. Brick remains on either side of this brick walkway also suggest extensions to the east and west.

Excavations of test units in this zone provide evidence for the propositions mentioned above. Excavation in Units A1 and A2 uncovered features that point to the existence of a brick walkway that extended to the north of the house, further into the backyard (Figure 7-1). The feature located in Unit A2 also indicates that an additional walkway extended from the northeast of the back door exit to the original rear wing extension. The lack of features in conjunction with a large quantity of artifacts suggests that Unit A3 was the location of a sheet midden. This further supports the

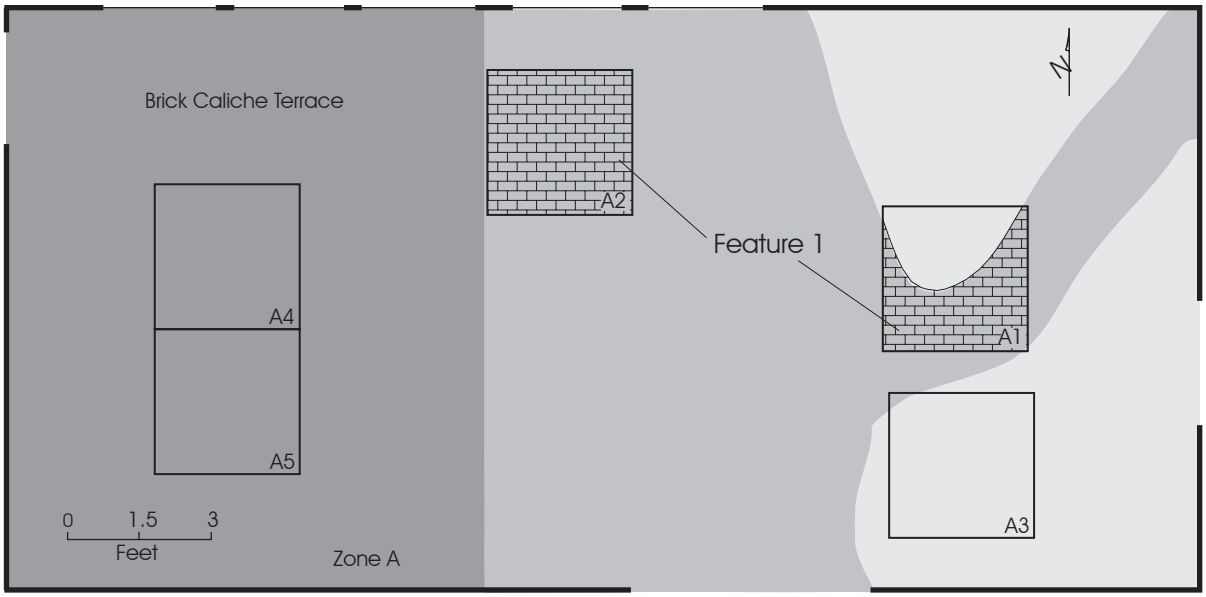


Figure 7-1. Illustration of Zone A indicating locations of units, Feature 1, and possible extent of original brick walkways and terraces.

location of a brick walkway in Units A1 and A2, as debris was most likely swept off of the brick walkway and accumulated in the corner where Unit A3 is located. The excavation of Units A4 and A5 confirms the theory that a terrace was constructed in this area and was later covered by the porch or portico, which then modified into the rear gallery room. The hard compacted brick caliché mix encountered in this unit probably served as a foundation for the original terrace.

Analysis of artifacts recovered from excavation units in this zone provided data on activities, occupation dates, and construction dates. The recovery of domestic items such as faunal remains, organic remains, textiles, ceramic sherds, and glass bottle, jar, and tableware fragments indicate domestic activities that occurred between the 1850s and the 1950s. The majority of ceramics recovered from units in this zone were English white earthenwares manufactured between 1850 and 1895. A fragment of an English white earthenware recovered from Unit A3 had a maker's mark by Powell and Bishop and was manufactured in England between 1867 and 1878. A silver plated spoon was also recovered from Unit A1 and has been manufactured by the Rogers Brothers from 1951 through the present. Fragments of chimney glass resembling chimneys manufactured by the Phoenix Glass Company in 1897 were collected from Units A2 and A5. A fragment of a glass thermometer was also recovered in this zone from Unit A2.

Evidence of recreational activities were also suggested in Unit A1 by the recovery of a slate chalkboard fragment and a German ceramic marble that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The recovery of a Liberty Head Nickel with a date of 1883 from Unit A1 provides additional support to an occupational history that extends between 1850 and 1950.

An examination of identified nails recovered from units in Zone A suggest major construction in this zone occurred sometime after 1890. Ninety-two percent of the identifiable nails were round nails that were in

common use by the 1890s. This may have been the date during which the porch or portico was constructed over the terrace and attached to the rear of the house. The date of the terrace's construction, and whether this was a temporary construction used until a porch or the rear gallery room was constructed, is unknown.

An examination of the distribution of window glass dates for this zone indicates the greatest peak at 1891 (±7 years) (Appendix A Figure A-2). Based on Moir's (1987, 1988) argument that the dating of window glass fragments suggests construction dates, it can be inferred that in 1891 (±7 years) there was an episode of significant construction in this zone. This may have been when the porch/gallery room was constructed and attached to the main house.

Zone B

Zone B is located in the current rear wing extension. Excavations in this zone focused on the recovery of data associated with the brick foundation of the fireplace located under the floorboards. The current wing is an early twentieth-century addition that replaced the previous wing, which was destroyed by a hurricane (Freeman 2003:134). Initial investigations by TPWD indicated that the fireplace faced south, toward the original house.

Units were excavated on opposing corners of this fireplace foundation in order to investigate the possible location of the original outer wall, as well as construction details of the brick chimney. The discovery of a soil color change in the second level of Unit B2 indicates the location of the original wall of the rear wing (Figure 7-2). The darker soil located in the northern half of this unit is characteristic of soil that has been exposed to weathering elements, while the lighter soil in the southern half of the unit is indicative of soil that was not exposed to weathering element; it was most likely covered by the original rear wing. The original northern wall of this wing appears to have extended in an east to west direction, in line with and parallel to the chimney foundation (Figure 7-3).

Additional evidence to support this proposition is provided by a comparison of window glass for Zone B. Zones A and B contained far less window glass than Zones C, D, and E. It is known that Zones A and B have been covered by the house or additions for all

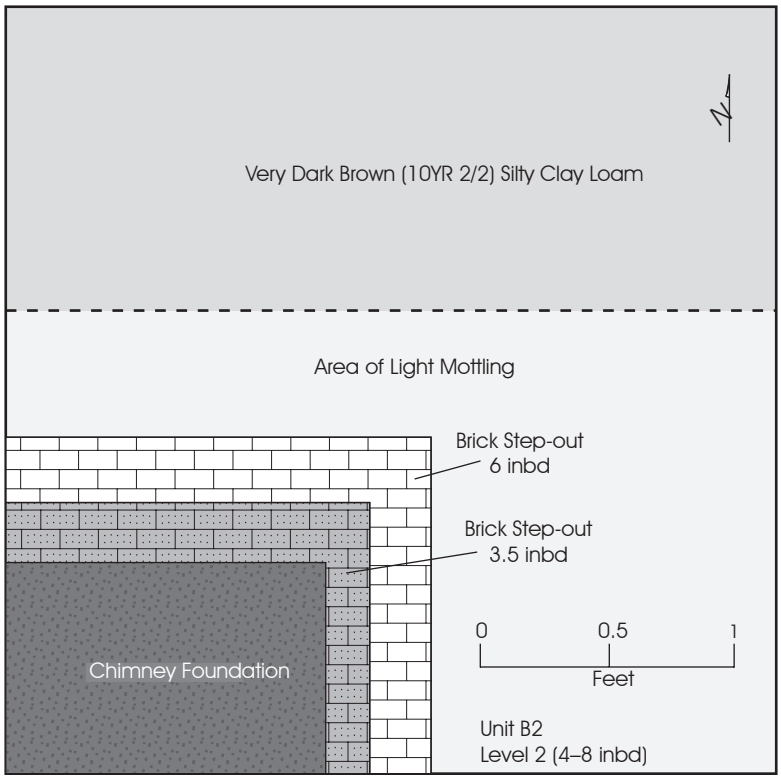


Figure 7-2. Illustration of Unit B2 level 2 (4–8 inbd).

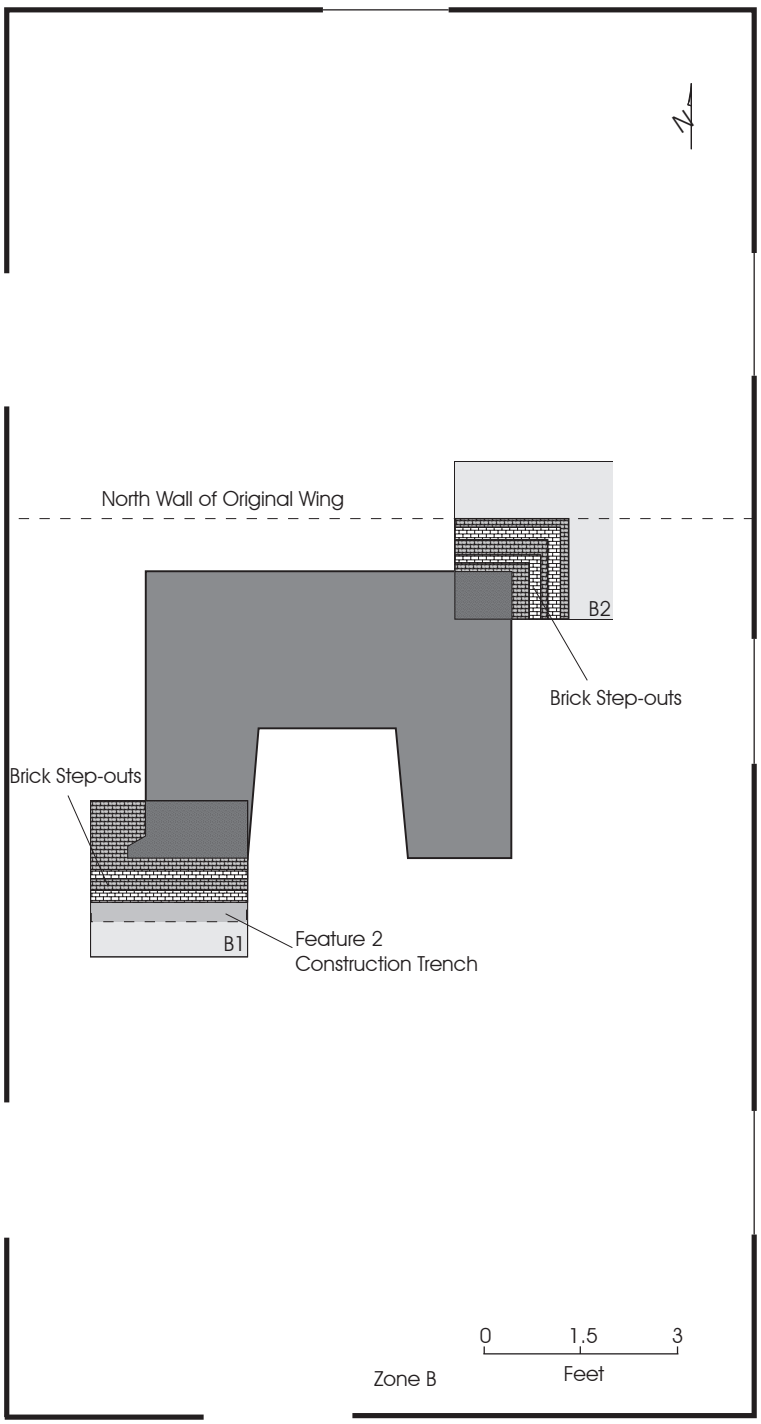


Figure 7-3. Illustration of Zone B showing brick step-outs and north wall of the original wing.

or most of the house's occupation period, which would prevent broken window glass from being deposited in the area of these units. Zones C, D, and E, however, have remained uncovered for all or most of the occupation, and were therefore most susceptible to window glass accumulation. That uncovered units contain more window glass than covered units is amply illustrated in Appendix A Figures A-2 through A-6. This logic can assist in determining both the placement of the original rear wall and the timing of the reconstruction. Unit B2 contained far more window glass than Unit B1 (Appendix A Figures A-13 and A-14), indicating that at some point Unit B2 was exposed. The soil change observed in B2 indicates how much of B2 was exposed by the placement of the original north wall.

The time of reconstruction can be determined by the temporal distribution of the window glass. The greatest peaks in distribution in Unit B2 are prior to 1900, the year the original rear wing was destroyed and replaced. This suggests that after 1900 the area was covered by a rear wing extension, supported by a significant drop in window glass amounts (see Appendix A Figure A-13).

Units B1 and B2 also provide data on the construction of historic chimney foundations. Excavations of these units indicate that a construction trench was created where the fireplace foundation was to be built. This was followed by the placement of five foundation

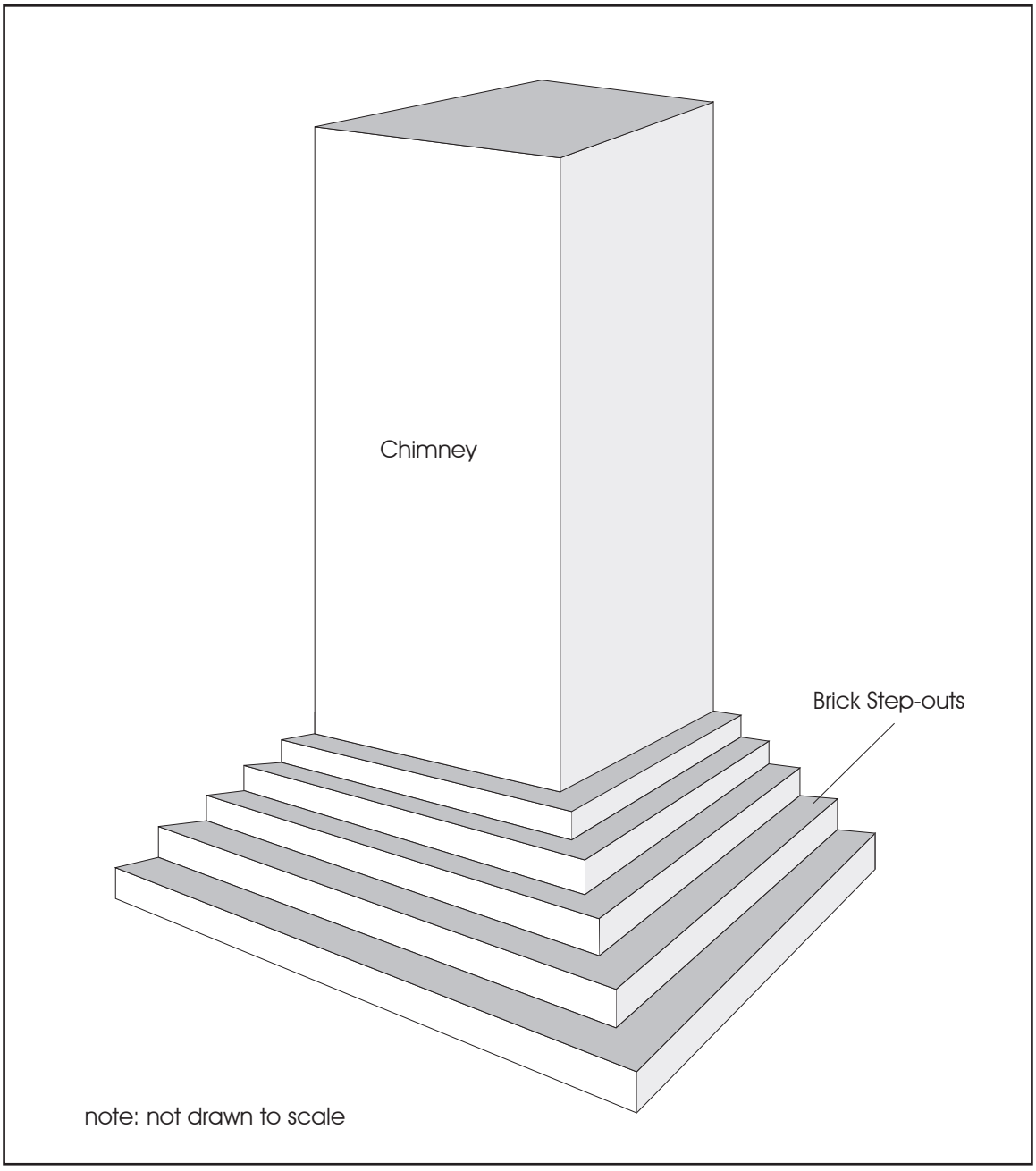


Figure 7-4. Diagram of chimney construction.

brick step-outs to ring the base of the original chimney in a pyramid-like fashion (Figure 7-4). This appears to have functioned as a means of support and stability for this feature. The discovery of a construction trench surrounding these brick step-out courses further demonstrates that the chimney was first constructed below ground level, rising up in a pyramid-like shape to form the hearth and base of the chimney at ground level. This would provide support and stability to a structure that may have stood over two stories tall.

Domestic activities are indicated by the recovery of faunal remains, organic remains, ceramic sherds, glass shards, and textiles. The

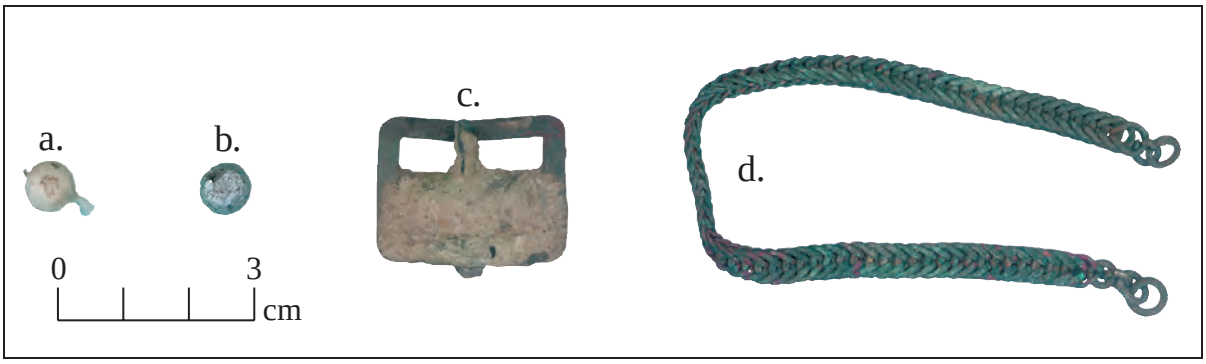


Figure 7-5. Personal items: (a) pearl bead on string; (b) aluminum bead; (c) buckle; (e) copper bracelet.

presence of a pie tin, a fragment of a drinking glass, and a glass lid liner from a mason jar imply eating and or cooking activities in this zone. The retrieval of a metal bracelet from Unit B1 is indicative of some of the personal items recovered during excavations (Figure 7-5d). Occupation dates between 1850 and 1970 are supported by the analysis of artifacts from this zone. The majority of these datable artifacts consist of English white wares with representations of ironstone and semi-porcelain. Construction dates correlate with these occupation dates and are supported by the dating of window glass, as well as the presence of round nails manufactured beginning in the late 1880s.

Zone C

The two excavation units of Zone C were placed along the standing east chimney of the main house to expose the chimney foundation. Data gathered from these excavations provided information concerning construction, weight-bearing strata, and the condition of this historic structure. The assessment of the stability of the standing chimneys is important because the house is currently sagging around the chimneys. This information will provide data necessary in the evaluation of the house's current structural condition. Construction details were also compared to those observed in the chimney foundation in Zone B.

The same construction details observed in Zone B were evident in the chimney foundation of Zone C (Figure 7-6). A construction trench was located around the chimney foundation, allowing for below-ground-level construction

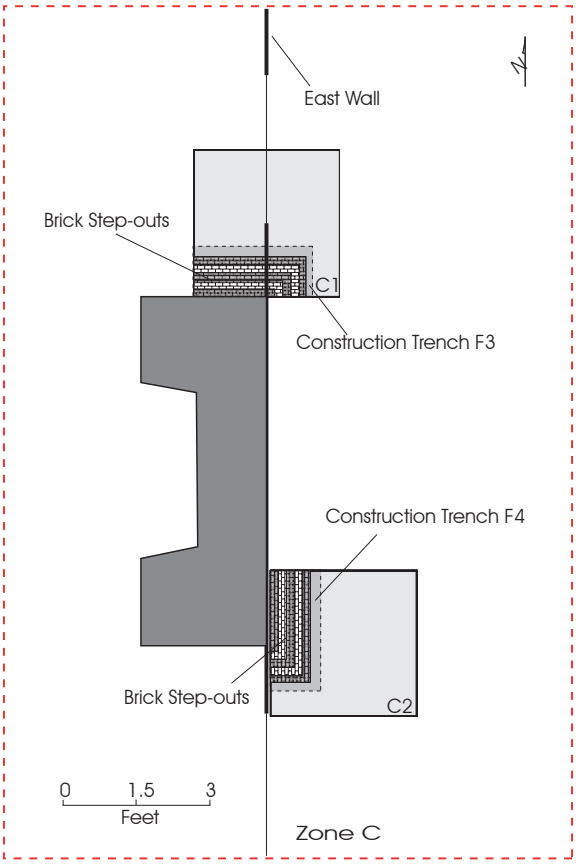


Figure 7-6. Illustration of Zone C indicating the locations of units, Features 3 and 4, and the similar construction of the chimney.

of stabilizing courses of brick step-outs. Like the foundation in Zone B, Zone C's chimney foundation rises up in a pyramidal shape to ground level through a course of five brick step-outs (see Figure 7-4). This also provides support and stability for a chimney that is over two stories tall. The effectiveness of this method is clearly seen by the current condition of the house. According to recent engineering studies (Michael Strutt, personal communication 2005), the chimneys are rising, causing the structural sagging of the house frame at the corners. The identical construction of the chimney foundation in Zone C to that of the foundation in Zone B suggests both features were constructed at the same time.

Artifact counts increased greatly in this zone, as it lies partially on the outside of the building. Recovered artifact materials include architectural materials, faunal remains, organic remains, bottle and chimney glass fragments, window glass shards, ceramic sherds, metal hardware fragments, personal items, and textile fragments. This area contained the largest concentration of faunal remains and organic materials. Like the previously discussed zones, Zone C also contains ceramics dated between 1850 and 1895. CAS collected two 12-gauge shotgun shells manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company between 1867 and 1902. A few pieces of identifiable and datable glass bottle fragments were also recovered. These included a piece of modern 1960s (or later) Coke bottle, a brown liquor bottle bearing a Federal Liquor Law embossing (dating this piece between 1932 and 1964), and the base and body of a panel bottle manufactured by the Illinois Glass Company between 1900 and 1916. Two fragments of Lacy Glass, most likely from a salt or candy dish, were representative of those manufactured during the 1840s. Additional items of interest include plastic toy fragments and the wheel from a toy bike. A buckle (Figure 7-5c), buttons, and a pearl bead (Figure 7-5a) were also uncovered during Zone C excavations. A single fragment of a colonial ware vessel was recovered from Unit C2. These artifacts attest to the long occupation of this site from its initial construction until the mid-1990s, as well as occupant possession of materials that predate original settlement.

Window glass recovered from Units C1 and C2 lend further support to the contention that window glass amounts display whether an area was exposed or covered by a structure. In the case of the Zone C units, Unit C1 was partially covered by the main house structure, whereas Unit C2 was completely exposed. This can be discerned through an examination of the GSI, which represented window glass amounts in each unit. Unit C1 had a GSI of 6.672, less than that of Unit C2, which had a GSI of 9.0369. Additionally, the dating of this window glass fell between the ranges of reported construction sequences of the main plantation house.

Zone D

Zone D is located in the southwest area of the front porch. A concrete porch replaced a wooden porch, thought to have once extended the full width of the main house, sometime in the twentieth century. The actual location of the original wooden porch is unknown. TPWD speculates its location to be similar to that of the modern concrete porch. Two excavation units were placed in this area to recover data concerning the original porch.

Unit D1 did not provide any information concerning the original porch or any associated features. The construction of the concrete porch in this location removed any features and or data that could provide information on the original porch. However, a brick walkway

feature was uncovered in Unit D2 that extended in a westerly direction. This could be evidence of the original wooden porch's location, as this feature possibly served as a step-down and path away from the porch. Additionally, a handmade brick pier foundation was also uncovered in the northeastern profile of Unit D2 beneath the current pier support. This foundation was probably the support for the original piers, and its existence provides additional data on the construction of the original house.

An examination of window glass amounts points to the possible location of the southeast corner of the original porch (Appendix A Figures A-17 and A-18). A comparison of window glass amount from Units D1 and D2 distinctly shows a greater amount present in D2. This suggests that Unit D1 was covered by a porch and protected from the scattering of broken window glass.

Zone D is located on the outside of the main house, and a large number of artifacts were recovered from excavations. This zone contained the largest quantities of ceramic artifacts (38 percent of all ceramic sherds recovered) with over 70 percent of all ceramic sherds from Zone D located in Unit D2. The majority of these ceramics were identified as white earthenware, followed by ironstone, and then porcelain. White earthenware and ironstone ceramics collected from this zone were manufactured between 1850 and 1895, and the porcelain ceramics between 1830 and 1900. Of interesting note is a large fragment of a red transferware soup tureen lid recovered from Unit D1 that was possibly manufactured between 1830 and 1840 (see Figure 6-3i). These manufacturing dates correspond with occupational dates of the main plantation house. Additional datable artifacts from this zone include a .38 caliber bullet manufactured by the Peters Cartridge Company between 1887 and 1934.

Zone E

This zone is located on the eastern side of the main plantation house (see Figure 4-1). Excavation units were placed in this area to gather data concerning the possible location of an eastern porch and to determine the dimensions of the original rear wing extension.

Although Unit E1 was located in an area of high probability for features associated with an eastern porch, excavation of this unit did not uncover any such features or soil color changes. Nevertheless, this unit produced the greatest quantities of artifacts recovered during excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation, suggesting that this area was once used as a trash dump.

Unit E2 was placed in a high probability location for features associated with the location and construction of the original rear wing (Figure 7-7). A tremendous amount of broken handmade bricks was encountered during excavations of this unit. Their presence most likely resulted from the collapse of the chimney from the original rear wing extension, which made it difficult to identify any features and or soil changes. However, a soil color change was encountered at a depth of 16 inbd. This feature was located in the southeast corner of the unit, approximately 19 inches away from the current rear wing extension. It is possible that this feature is the remnant of a post hole or support pier location. An eroded pipe was also exposed in the profile of this unit at a depth of approximately 12 inbd. Its function or association with the encountered feature is unknown.

As previously stated, the majority of artifacts collected during excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation were recovered from this zone. The bulk of the ceramic artifacts collected from this zone consisted of white earthenware

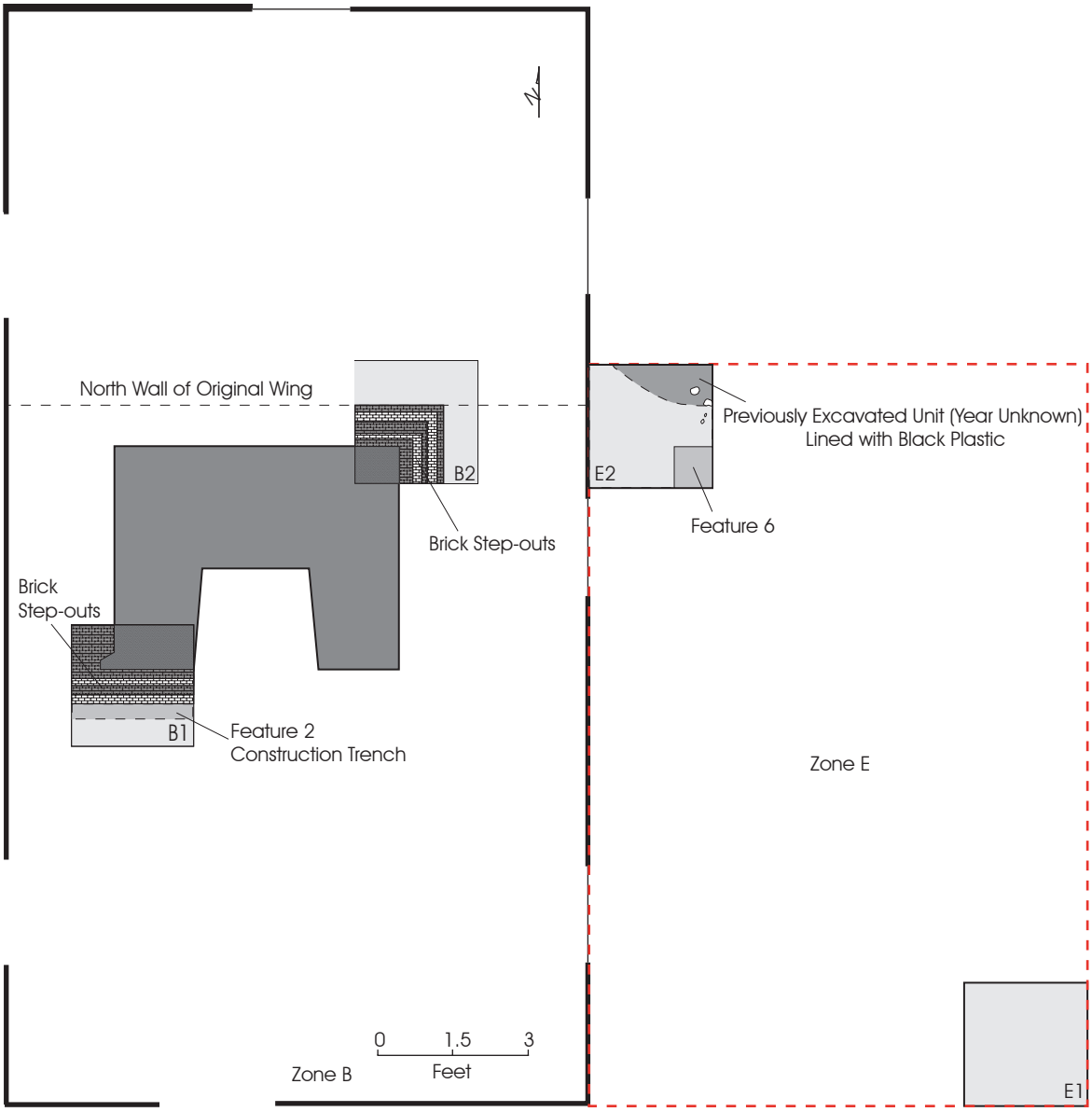


Figure 7-7. Illustration of Zones B and E indicating the locations of Units B1, B2, E1, E2, and Features 2 and 6.

and ironstone with manufacturing dates between 1850 and 1895. A piece of an English white earthenware vessel was recovered with a maker's mark from Alfred Meakin in Tunstall, England, that was used between 1875 and 1897. Additional white earthenwares collected included examples of 1900s blue decal, mid-1800s spongeware, and 1800s flow blue. A semi-porcelain pitcher base with a maker's mark used by the Clementson Brothers at Hanley, England, between 1870 and 1916 was recovered from Unit E1. A fragment of Lacy Glass (with the exact same pattern as the one recovered from Unit C1), probably manufactured between 1820 and 1840, was also collected from Unit E1. Other glass artifacts from Zone E included a fragment of a Ball Mason jar manufactured between 1880 and 1910. Three shotgun shell bases were also uncovered that were manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company between 1867 and

1902. Artifacts recovered from this possible refuse midden area are supportive of domestic, household activities of an upper middle class family that occurred between the mid-1800s and early 1900s.

Zone G

Approximately 10 ft north of the current rear wing is an area considered by TPWD to be the location of the original detached kitchen. This area was designated Zone G and consisted of a single excavation unit, Unit G1. Unit G1 was placed in this location in order to test this proposition.

Excavation of this unit uncovered two features that were clearly supportive of a detached kitchen structure in this area. Feature 7 was encountered during excavation of the second level (4–8 inbd) of this unit. It was a handmade brick wall foundation that was 13.5 inches wide and consisted of two parallel courses of brick facing opposite directions (see Figures 5-17, 5-18, and 5-19). Feature 8 was also encountered at this level and consisted of crushed and broken handmade brick fragments. The fact that Feature 8 resembled the interior of the fireplace hearth located in the original rear wing suggested that it was also a hearth feature. This was further supported by the presence of glazed brick fragments. As previously discussed, glazed brick fragments encountered during excavations are probably the result of excessive heat from a fireplace hearth.

Few artifacts were collected from this zone, with the majority of artifacts consisting of brick and glazed brick fragments. The largest quantity of glazed brick fragments collected during excavations at the main house was from Unit G1. A single white earthenware sherd with a manufacturing date between 1850 and 1895 was collected. While the white earthenware sherd suggests domestic activities between 1850 and 1895, the presence of square nails suggests an early to mid-1800s construction. Two-thirds of the identifiable nails collected from this unit were square nails, suggesting that this structure was constructed sometime prior to 1890.

Zone Z

A proposed visitor center and associated maintenance area is located northeast of the main house. This area was designated as Zone Z and consisted of 36 shovel test units and one excavation unit. A thorough pedestrian survey was conducted in this zone, but no archaeologically significant features were encountered. However, two positive shovel tests in this location warranted the excavation of an excavation unit.

Shovel test units M and MD were excavated to a depth of 24 inches below surface. Handmade brick and glazed brick fragments were collected from STM, while only a single glazed brick fragment was collected from STMD. It was then determined that a 3x3-ft excavation unit should be placed in a location midway between these positive shovel tests.

Unit Z1 was excavated to a depth of 12 inbd, at which point sterile soil was encountered. No features or soil color changes were encountered during excavation of this unit; however, artifacts were collected and include handmade brick fragments, glazed brick fragments, brick mortar fragments, bottle glass, chimney glass, and window glass. The artifacts counts are too low to suggest this was a refuse dump. The brick and mortar artifacts do suggest that a structure may have been located in this area. Possible domestic functions can also be inferred by the presence of bottle and chimney glass. This area warrants further investigation to determine the nature of these deposits and if a structure (and its associated function) can be identified.

Conclusions

The examination of artifacts and features uncovered during excavations provided insight into the history of the main plantation house and its occupants. An analysis of window glass provided answers to TPWD's questions concerning the construction sequences of the plantation house, as well as provided insight into locations of sections of the original structure that are no longer visible. The dating of window glass using Moir's formula helped establish construction sequences of the original structure along with additions to and modifications of the structures. The examination of amounts of window glass recovered from excavation units provided evidence of the location of structures or sections of structures that are no longer standing. Additionally, the comparison of window glass dates with hurricane dates indicated environmental factors affecting the plantation house occupants and subsequent remodeling and construction of the main house.

As previously stated, artifacts recovered from excavations at the Levi Jordan Plantation are supportive of domestic, household activities of an upper middle class family between the mid-1800s and early 1900s. Evidence of the wealth of the Jordan Plantation is not easily discerned from one's first viewing of the main house. In fact Platter (1961) describes the main house as unusual for the county: "It was functional and simple to the point of severity" (Platter 1961:159). It was not at all like neighboring ostentatious houses at the Varner-Hogg and the Abner Jackson Plantations (see Figure 3-3). Yet a review of historical records for Brazoria County in 1860 ranks Levi Jordan as the sixth largest slaveholder, eighth in real estate value, and fourth in personal property value (Campbell 1989:274). This is an impressive ranking considering there were 63 active plantations in Brazoria County by 1860 (Edgington 2004:46). Additionally, Jordan seems have profited greatly from money lending, making his first loan of $10,800 the same year he purchased the league portion that was to become the Levi Jordan Plantation (Brazoria County *Deed Record H*:526–528 1848). In addition to historical documentation of Levi Jordan's wealth, the socioeconomic status of the occupants of the main plantation house are easily discernible from the type of artifacts collected during excavations.

Ceramic assemblages have long been relied upon as indicators of social standing and economic wealth. Miller (1980:3) contends that social status of any object is directly related to the cost of the object. During the nineteenth century, the price of ceramic vessels was directly related to how they were decorated (Miller 1980:3). Undecorated creamwares were the cheapest ceramic vessels available at the time (Miller: 1980:3). Therefore a comparison of the amount of creamwares versus other decorated and non-decorated wares would provide an indicator of socioeconomic standing for the owner (Miller 1980). An examination of the Levi Jordan ceramic assemblage shows that creamwares compose only two percent of the assemblage (Table 7-1). Seventy-four percent of the assemblage is composed of more expensive decorated or undecorated white earthenwares, pearlwares, or porcelain ceramic fragments. This suggests that the occupants of the main house of the Levi Jordan Plantation were of a socioeconomic standing that allowed them to own expensive ceramic vessels.

An examination of the maker's marks of the recovered ceramic assemblage indicates that all but one piece were manufactured in England. As stated previously, by the mid-nineteenth century, refined earthenware ceramics were

Table 7-1. Counts and percentages of ceramics recovered from the Levi Jordan Plantation.

Ware Types	Counts		Percentages	
Creamwares	7		2.0%	
White Earthenwares	195		57.0%	
(Decorated WE)		24		7.0%
(Undecorated WE)		171		50.0%
Ironstone	82		24.0%	
Pearlware	2		0.6%	
Porcelains	54		15.8%	
Smooth Brownware	1		0.3%	
Yellowware	1		0.3%	
Total	**342**		**100.0%**	**57.0%**

manufactured in the United States (Barber 2001 [1904]). Those who wished to own English manufactured ceramic vessels would have had to pay extra for shipping, tariffs, and taxes. Only those who possessed a higher socioeconomic standing could afford to purchase imported English pottery (Miller 1980).

When comparing undecorated, everyday ceramic sherd amounts to decorated or high-end (pearlware, ironstone, porcelain, and semi-porcelain) ceramic sherd amounts we see that undecorated sherds outnumber the decorated sherds by 3 to 1. However, everyday wares are 20 times more likely to be broken and discarded (ending up in archaeological contexts) than decorated wares, as the latter are more treasured and expensive and used only for special occasions (Miller 1980:13–15). Additionally, cups are more susceptible to breakage due to the amount of handling they experience (Miller 1980:13). Of the four cup fragments (cup handles) recovered from excavations, three were porcelain, indicating that porcelain wares were utilized on a frequent basis. Even though undecorated wares appear to outnumber the amounts of decorated wares, it is important to remember that these decorated wares often cost twice as much as the undecorated wares. The price of a transferware soup tureen in 1855 was 684 English Pence per dozen, while a shell-decorated edgeware tureen cost 360 English Pence per dozen, and an undecorated creamware version cost only 324 English Pence per dozen (Miller 1980:23–25).

It can be clearly discerned from an examination of the Levi Jordan Plantation's ceramic assemblage that the occupants of the main house possessed an elevated socioeconomic standing. In 1850, 2.2 percent of the population of Texas owned real estate valued between $10,000 and $19,999 (Lowe and Campbell 1977:38). Jordan's real estate at this time was valued at $11,105, placing him within this bracket. However, by 1860 his real estate is valued at $69,000, placing him in the top 0.7 percent of Texas landholders (Lowe and Campbell 1977:38).

Recommendations

In summary, the goals established by TPWD relating to the layout and construction of the main house have been addressed. However, excavations in the areas of interest designated by TPWD have exposed additional questions. The extent of the terrace area in Zone A, encountered during excavations of Units A4 and A5, needs to be further addressed. Furthermore, horizontal excavation of the brick pathways is recommended to provide data on their extent and possible linkage to the detached kitchen structure uncovered in Zone G and/or other possible outbuildings.

Data gathered from excavation units in Zones B and C provided necessary information on the construction of both chimney foundations

as well as the location on the north wall of the original rear wing. No further excavations in these areas are recommended.

Further excavations in Zone E could lend additional information on the extent of its refuse deposit and the nature of the feature located in Unit E1. Additionally, units excavated in this location were unable to fully answer questions concerning the construction and location of the original rear wing or the location of an eastern porch. The excavation of additional test units in this location would provide more data to address these questions.

The uncovering of a handmade brick walkway in Unit D2 clearly warrants further investigation in Zone D. Additional excavations units placed in this area would provide information on the nature and function of the walkway encountered. The placement of excavation units on the eastern side of the front porch area will also provide further data concerning the location of the original porch.

The single excavation unit placed in Zone G did not fully address the questions raised about the detached kitchen structure. In order to gain valuable information regarding the size and orientation of this structure, additional excavation in this area is needed.

The heavy vegetation and foliage present in Zone Z, the visitor area, greatly hampered visual survey and placement of shovel test and excavation units. It would be necessary to clear the area in order to better evaluate through visual survey. While two shovel test units and one excavation unit did produce historic artifacts, the information gathered was inconclusive and requires additional investigation. CAS strongly recommends that the area be subjected to further archaeological investigations before construction in this area commences.

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APPENDIX A

WINDOW GLASS DISTRIBUTION CHARTS

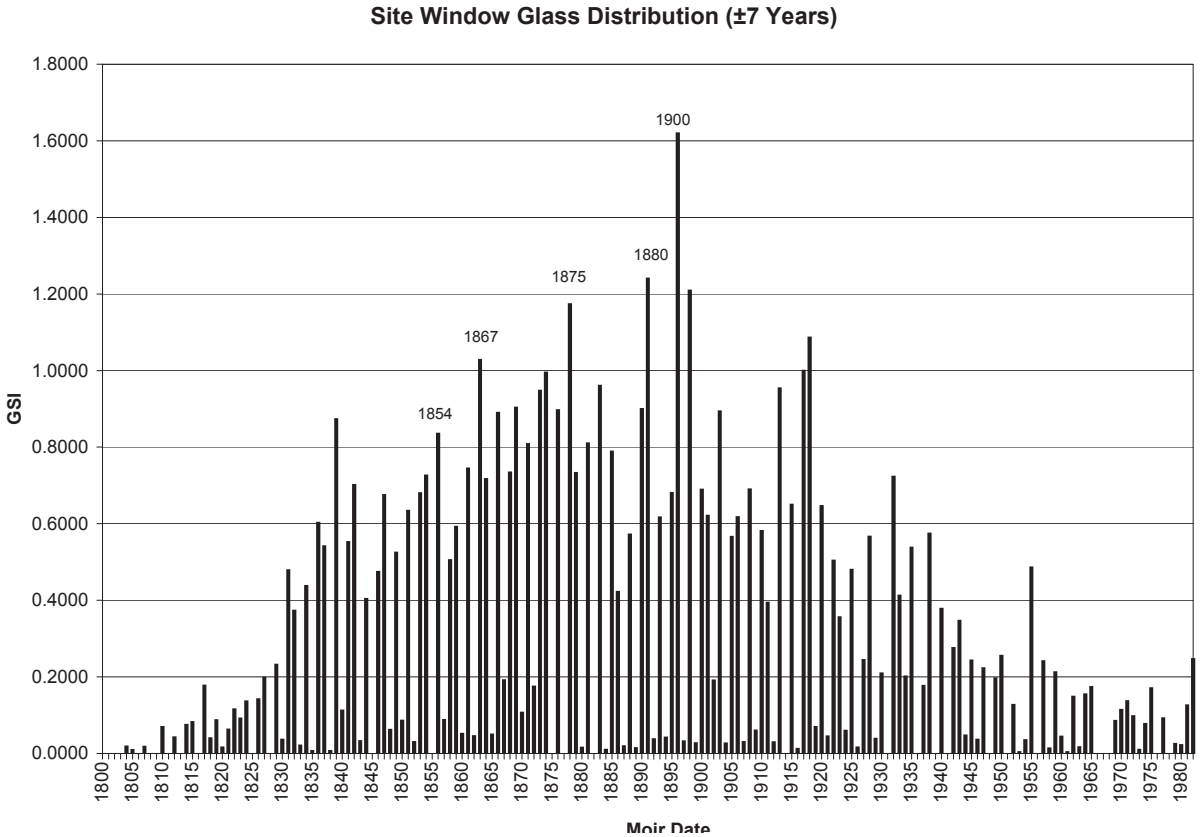

Figure A-1. Bar graph showing temporal window glass distribution at the Levi Jordan State Historic Site (41BO165) and associated hurricane event dates.

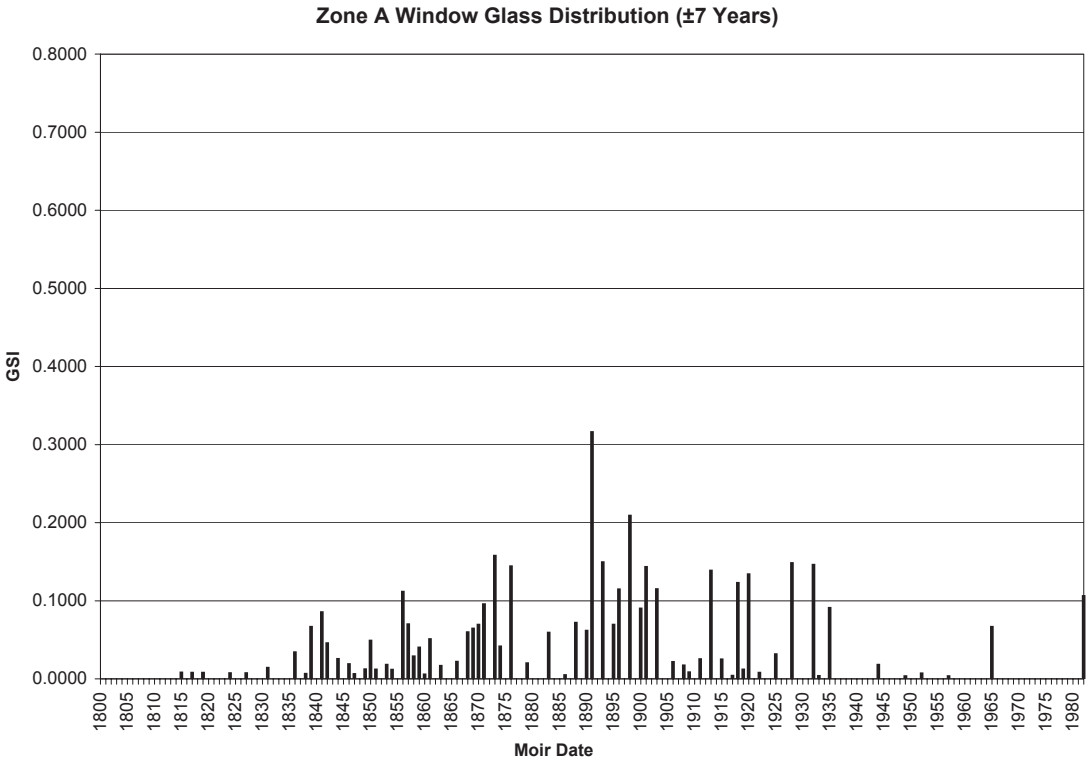

Figure A-2. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Zone A at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

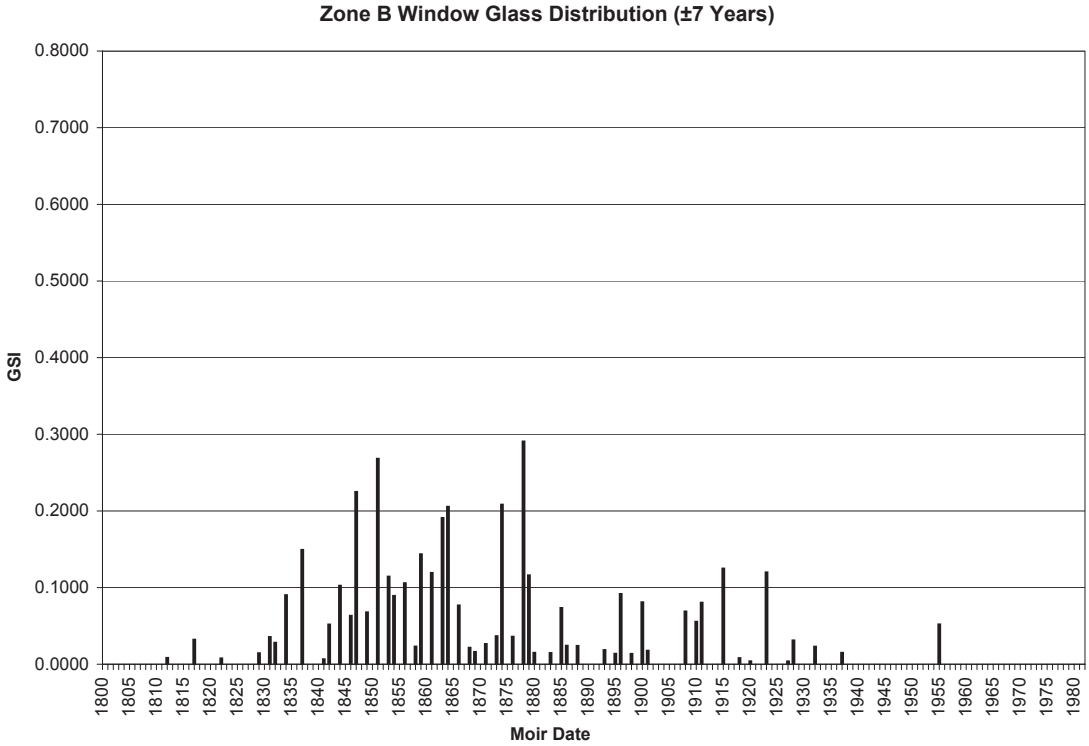

Figure A-3. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Zone B at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

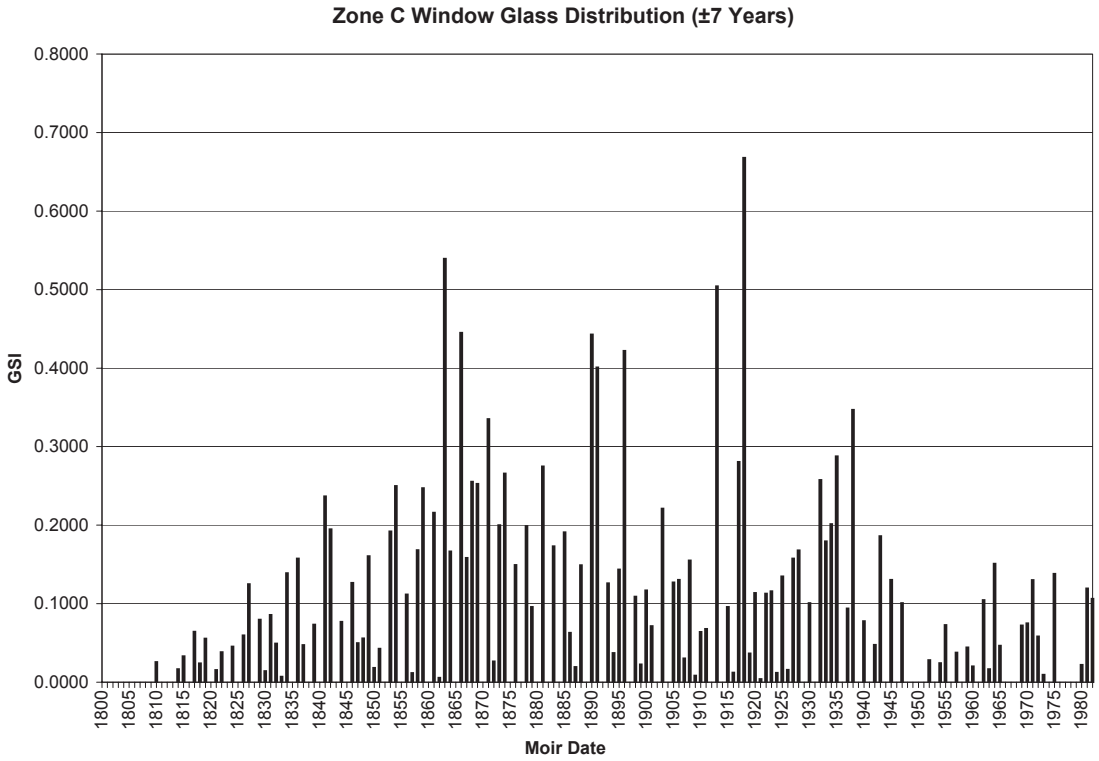

Figure A-4. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Zone C at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

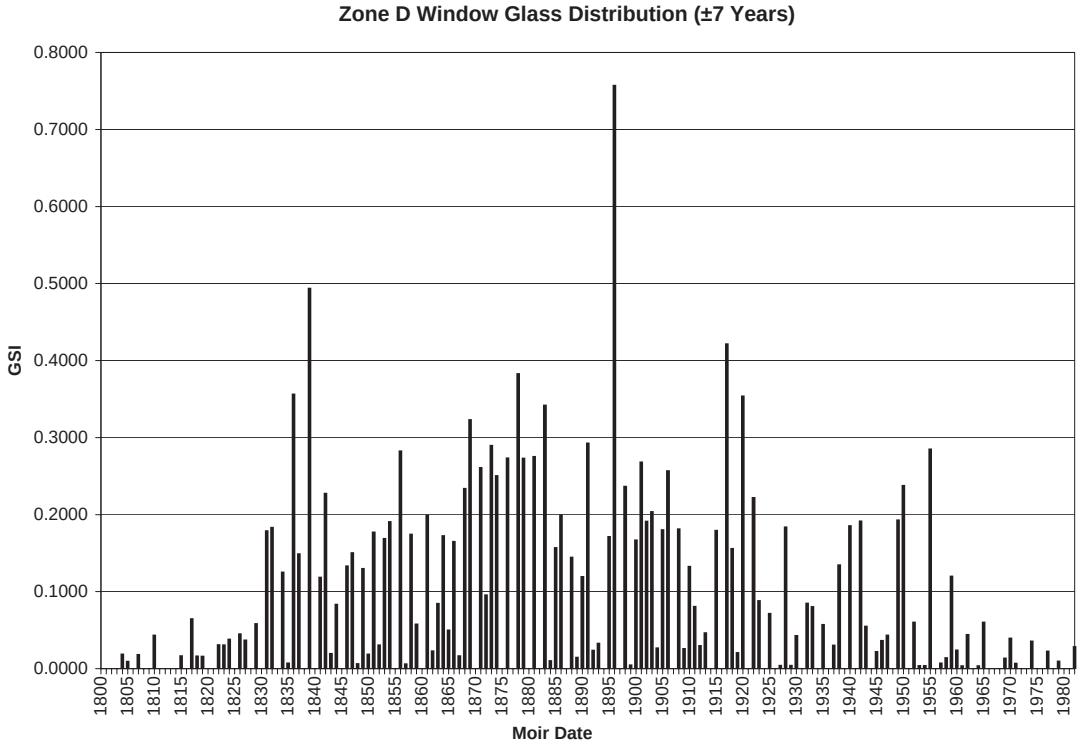

Figure A-5. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Zone D at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

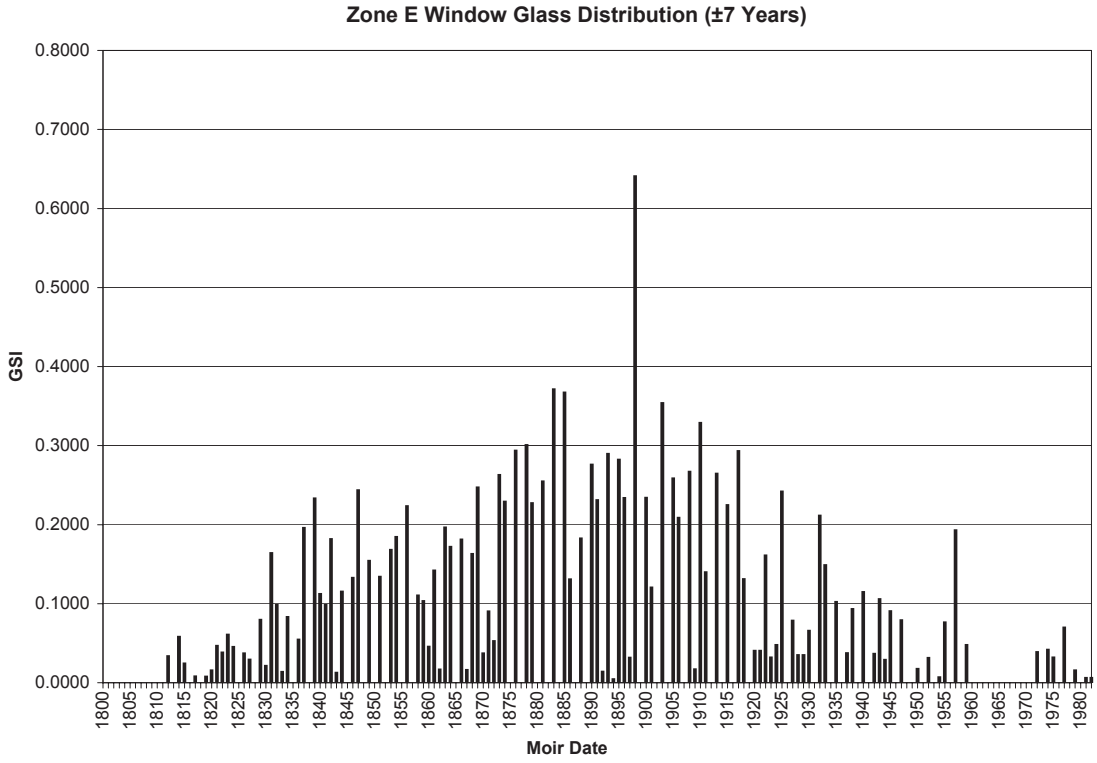

Figure A-6. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Zone E at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

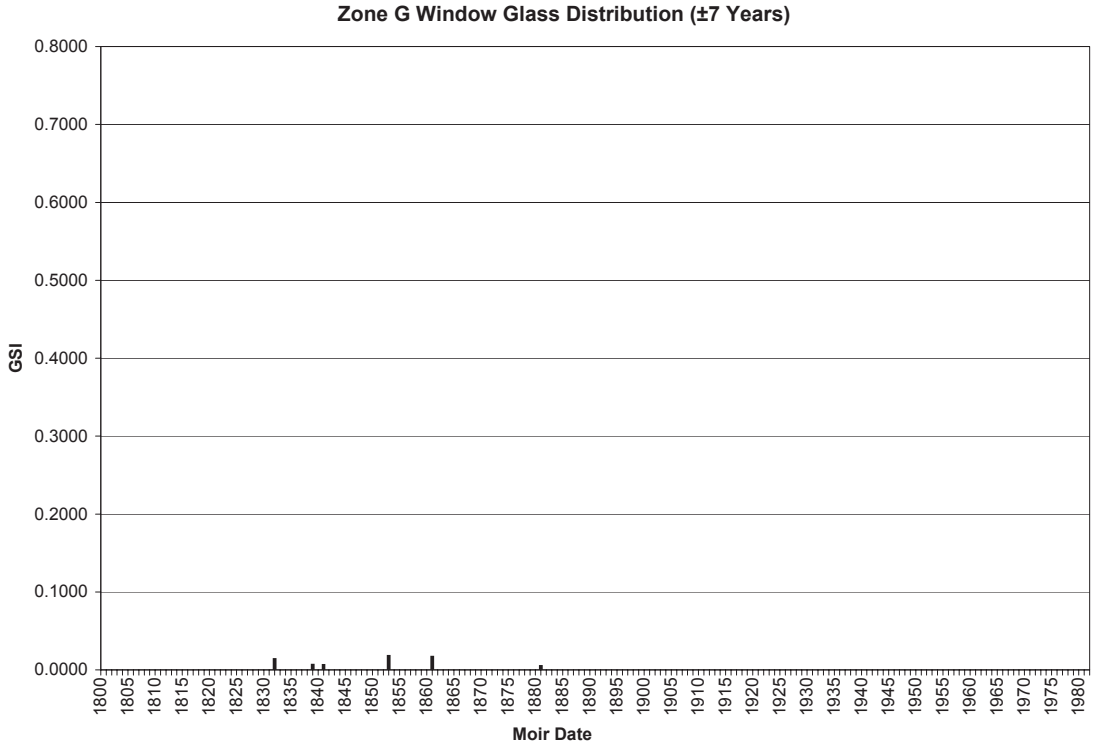

Figure A-7. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Zone G at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

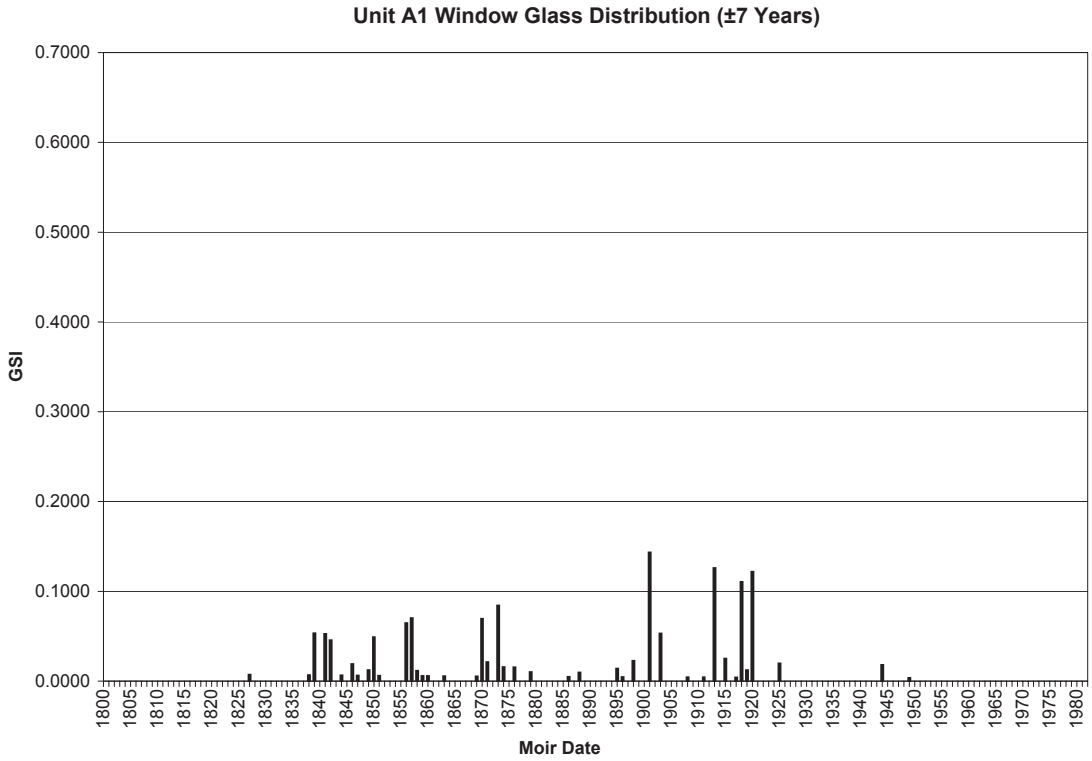

Figure A-8. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit A1 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

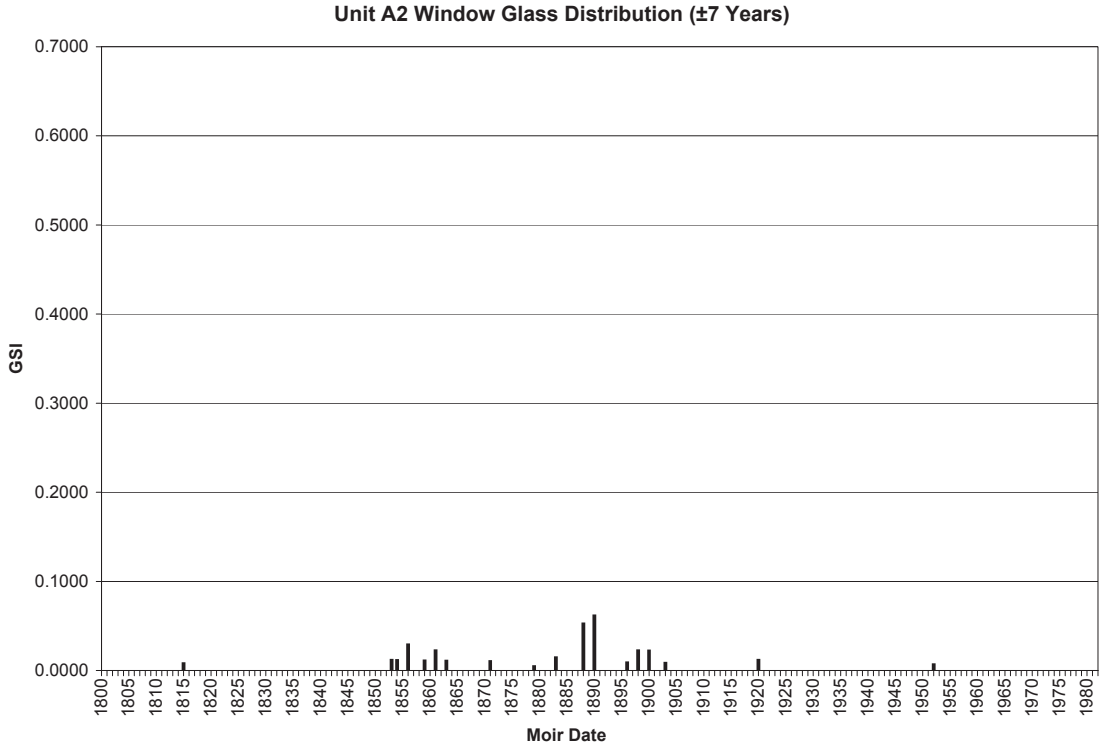

Figure A-9. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit A2 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

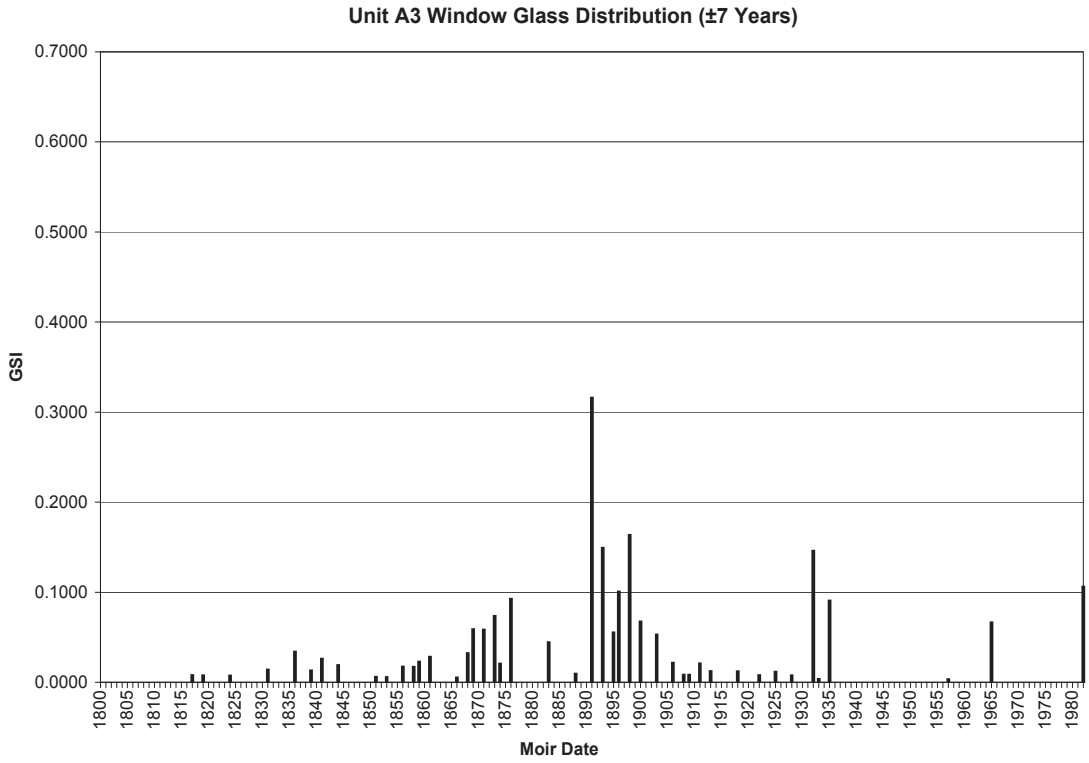

Figure A-10. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit A3 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

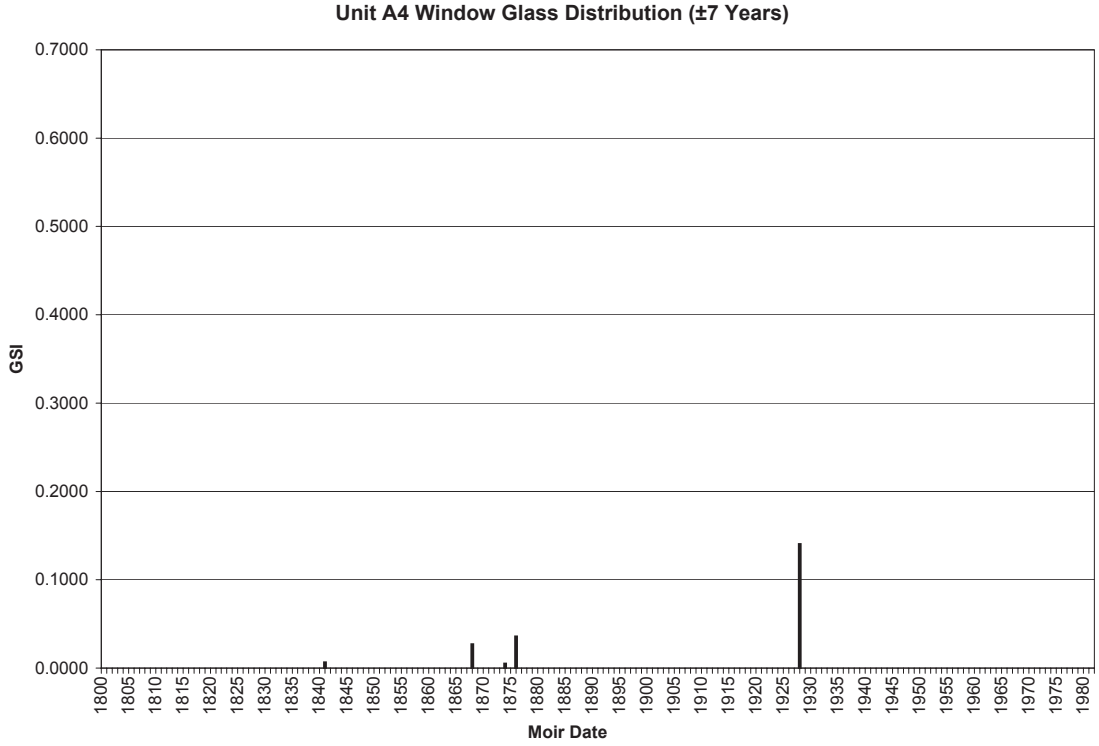

Figure A-11 Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit A4 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

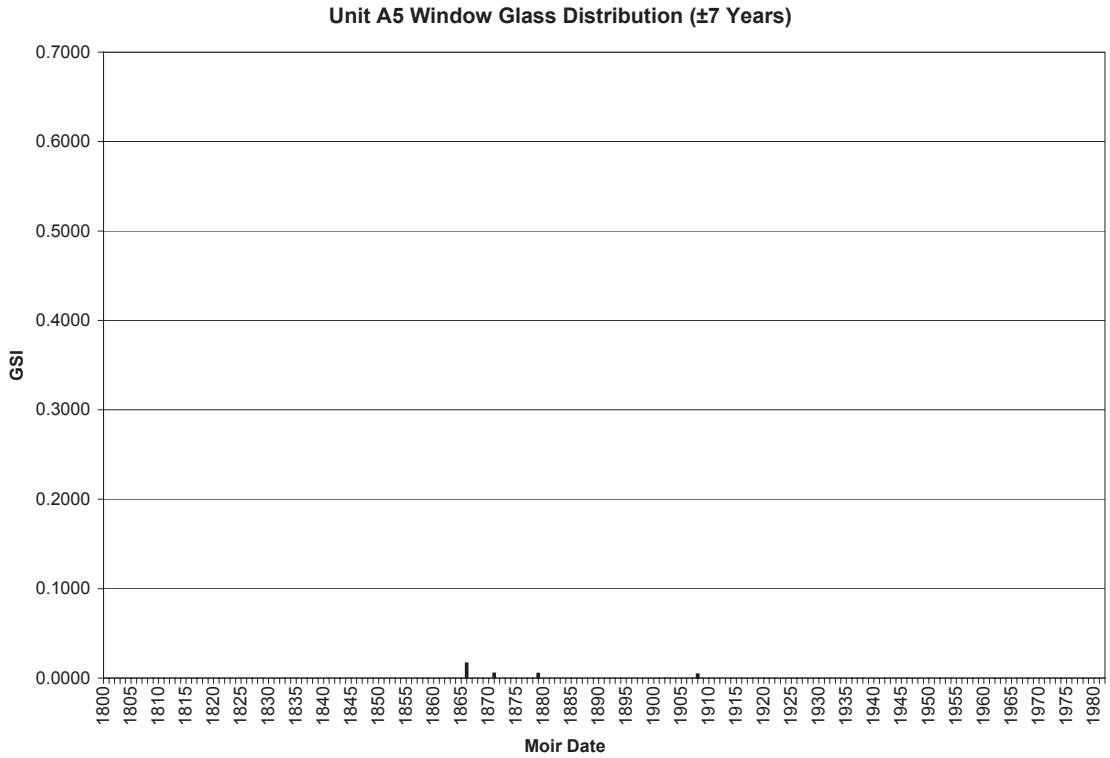

Figure A-12. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit A5 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

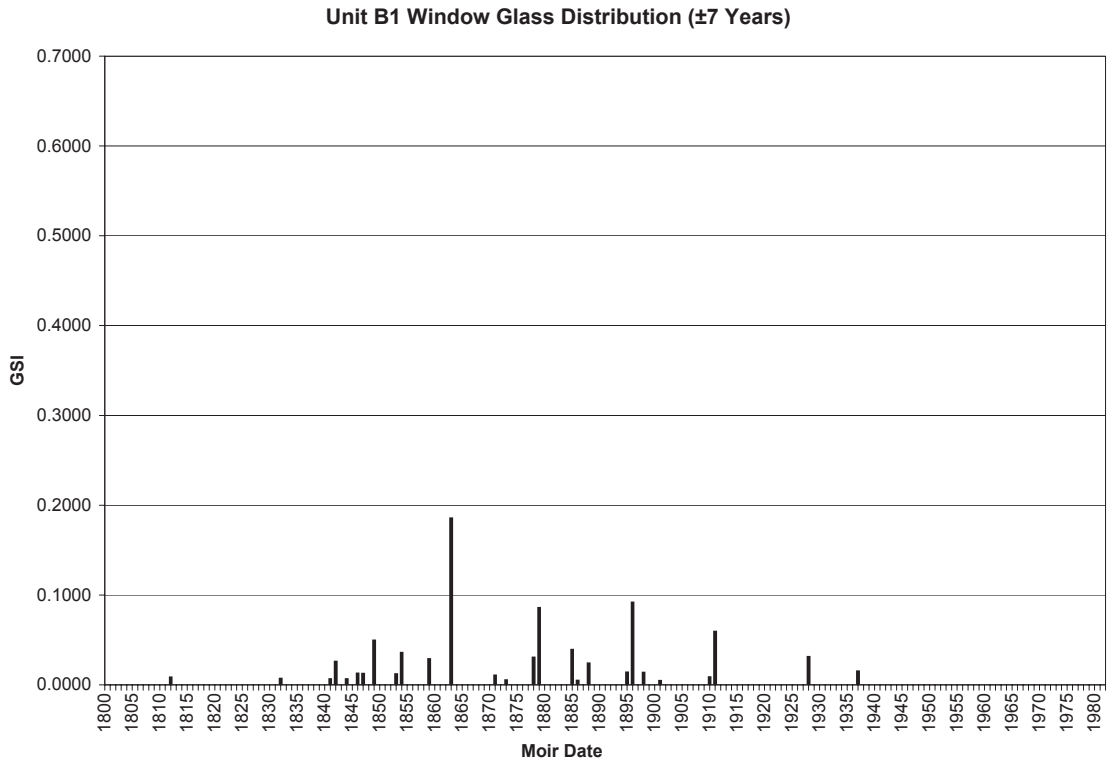

Figure A-13. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit B1 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

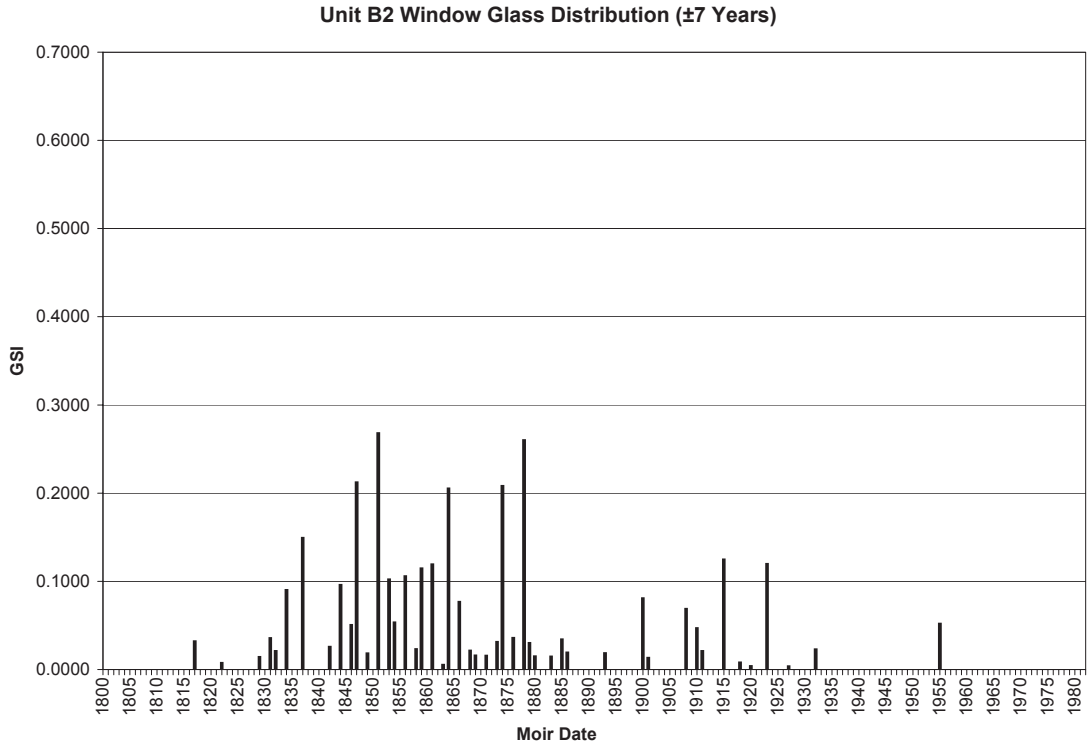

Figure A-14. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit B2 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

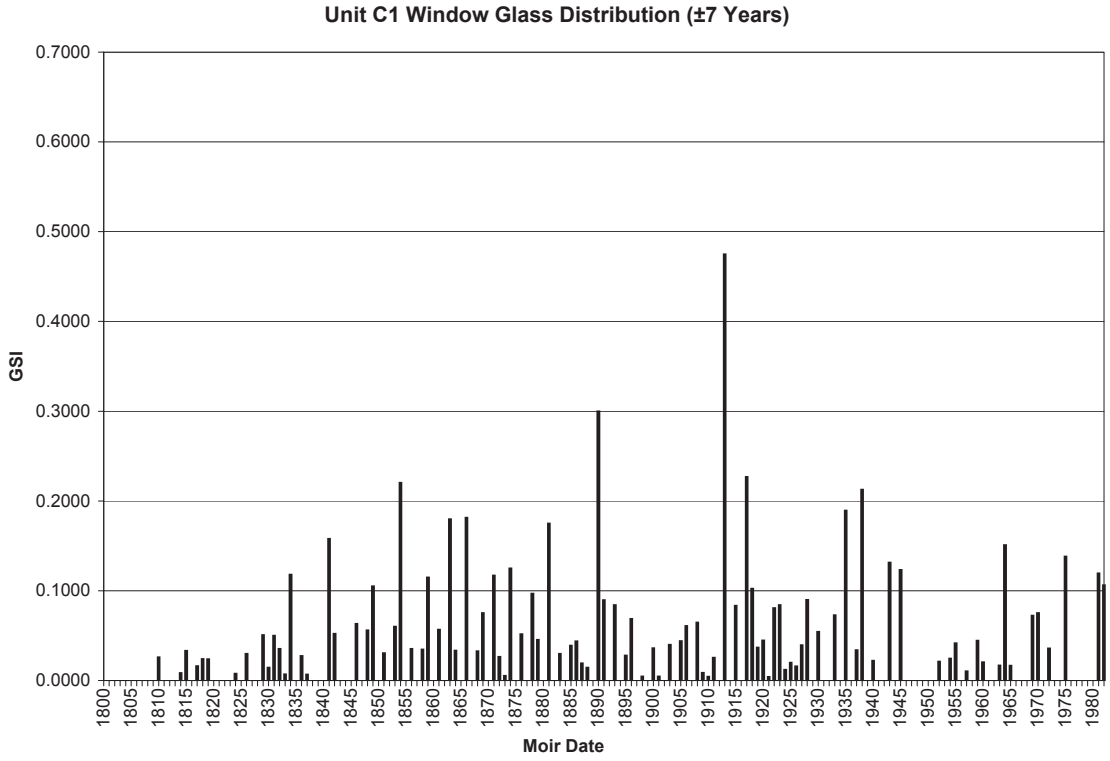

Figure A-15. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit C1 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

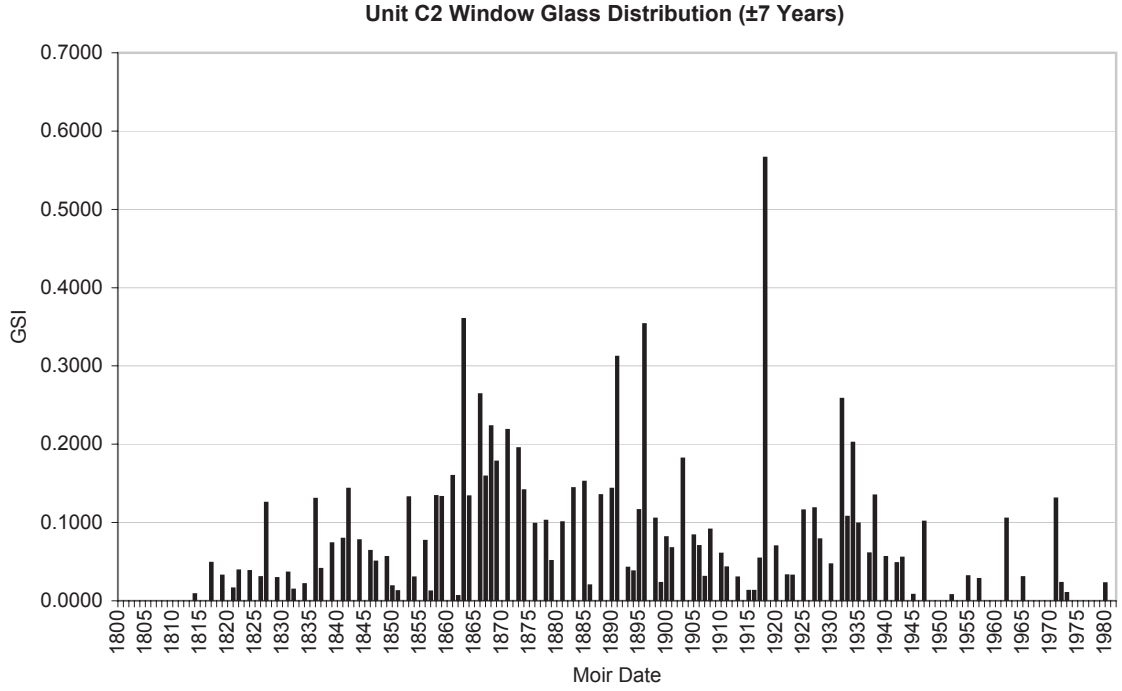

Figure A-16. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit C2 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

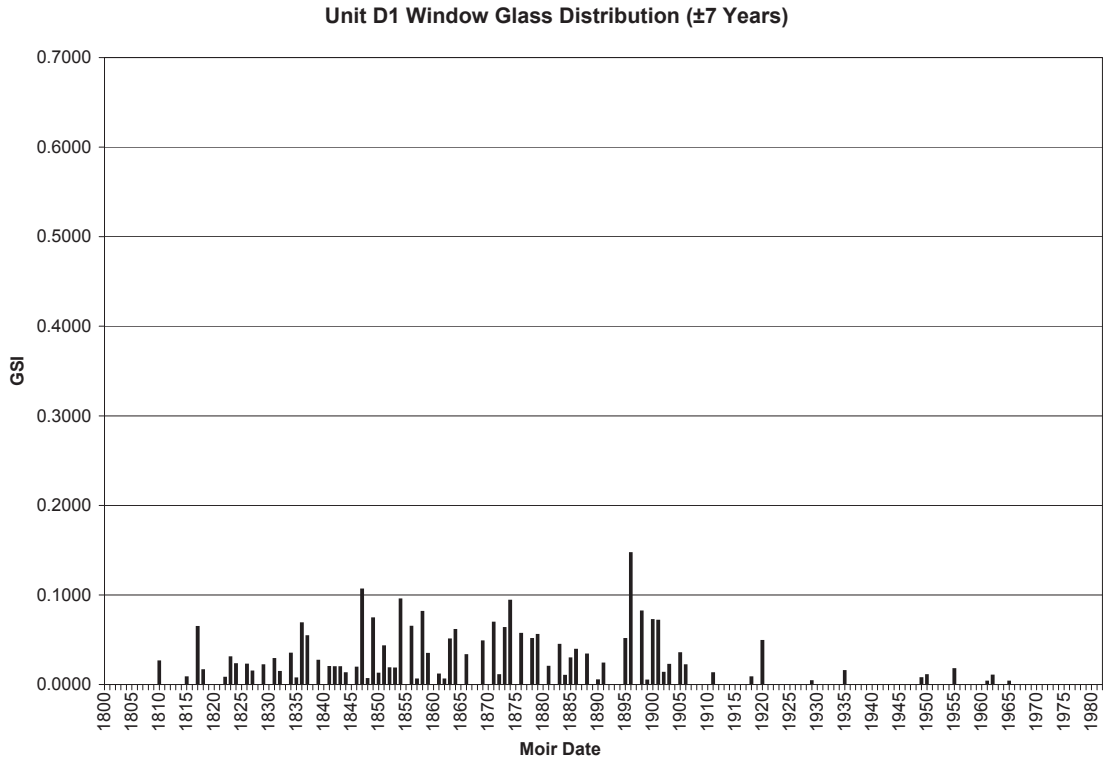

Figure A-17. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit D1 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

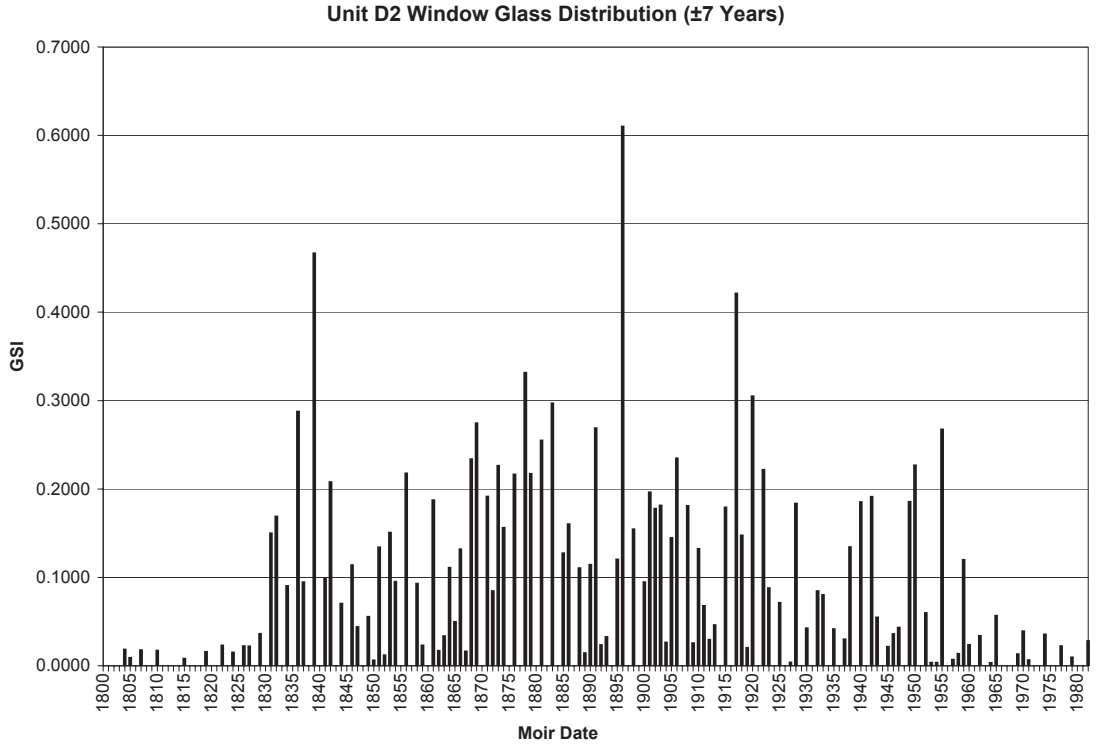

Figure A-18. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit D2 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

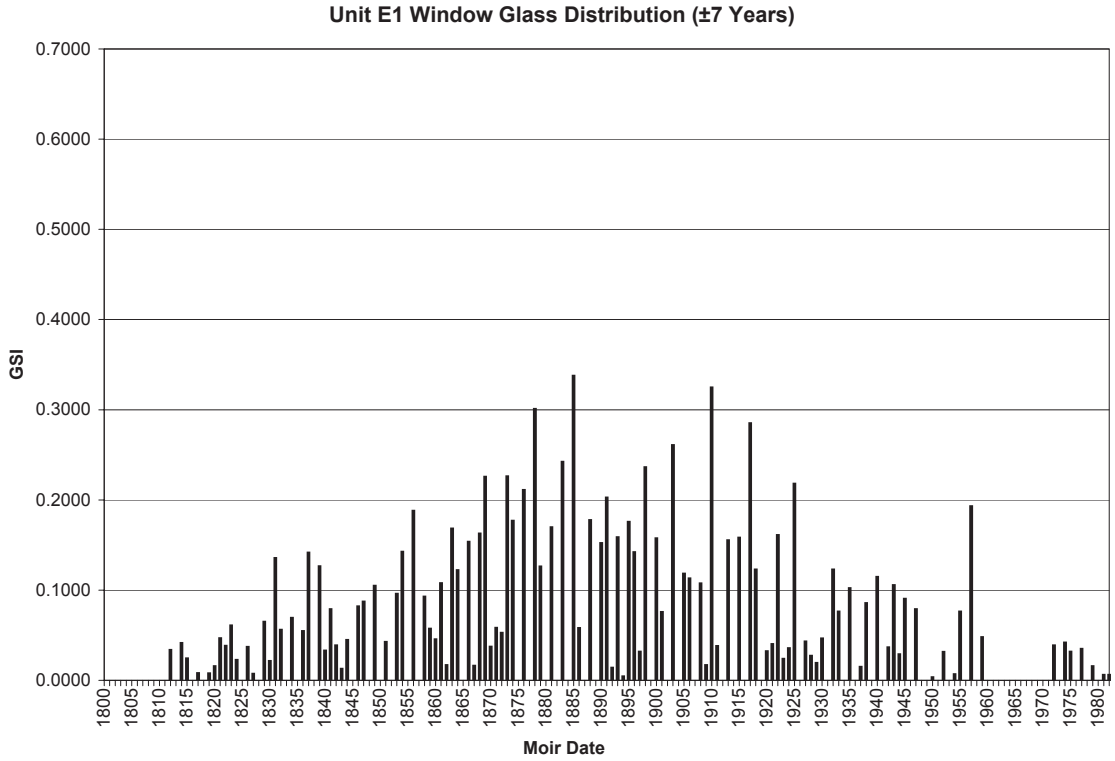

Figure A-19. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit E1 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

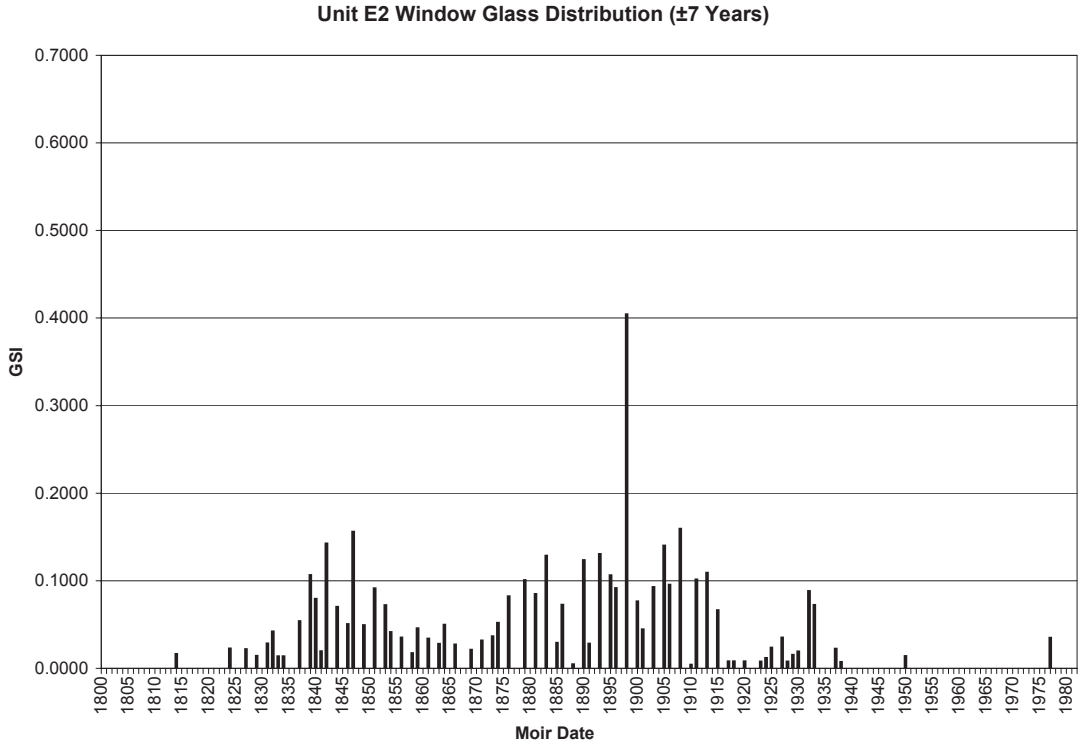

Figure A-20. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit E2 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

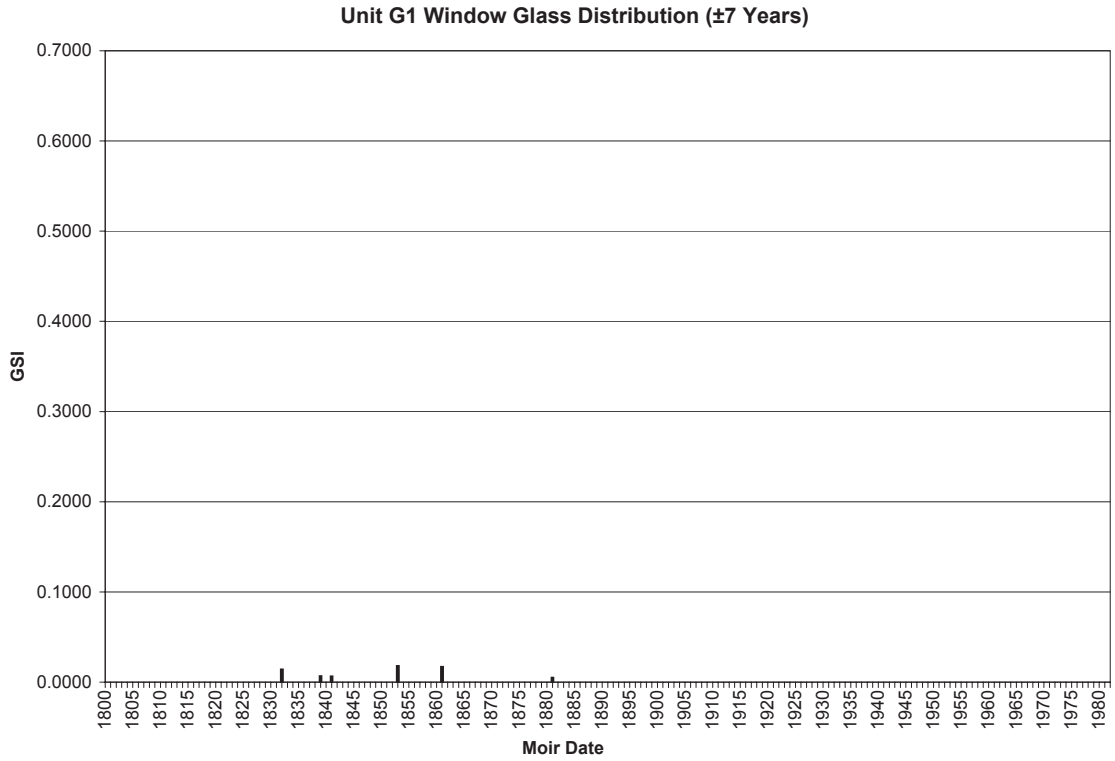

Figure A-21. Bar graph showing the temporal window glass distribution for Unit G1 at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historical Site (41BO165).

Appendix B

Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site Artifact Classification System

I. Ceramics

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
CA. Procelain	1001. Plain Sherd	1020. Door knob: decorated
CB. Stoneware	1002. Plain whole/rest. Vessel	1021. Furniture hardware: plain
CC. Earthenware	1003. Decorated sherd (list)	1022. Furniture hardware: decorated
CD. Colonoware	1004. Decorated whole/rest. Vessel	1023. Tile fragment: plain
CE. Bisque	1005. Figurine: fragment	1024. Tile fragment: decorated
CF. China	1006. Figurine: whole/rest.	1025. Tile, whole/rest: plain
CG. Kaolin	1007. Doll: head/neck	1026. Tile, whole/rest: decorated
CH. Fired Clay	1008. Doll: arm/hand	1027. Brick fragment: plain
CJ. Composite	1009. Doll: body	1028. Brick fragment: dec. (list)
CK. Burned Sand	1010. Doll: leg/foot	1029. Brick, whole/rest: plain
	1011. Doll: whole/rest.	1030. Brick, whole/rest: dec (list)
	1012. Button: plain	1031. Mortar
	1013. Button: decorated (list type)	1032. Tabby
	1014. Stopper: round	1033. Indeterminate
	1015. Pipe bowl: plain	
	1016. Pipe bowl: decorated (list type)	
	1017. Pipe stem: plain	
	1018. Pipe stem: decorated	
	1019. Door knob: plain	

II. Glass

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
GA. Clear	2001. Flat, no backing: plain	2027. Cylindrical bead: plain
GB. Red	2002. Flat, no backing: dec.	2028. Cylindrical bead: dec
GC. Green	2003. Flat, mirrored: plain	2029. Seed bead
GD. Blue	2004. Flat, mirrored: dec	2030. Cut glass (list type)
GE. Amber	2005. Curved: plain	2031. Tube: plain
GF. Brown	2006. Curved: decorated	2032. Tube: decorated
GG. Black	2007. Bottle rim: plain	2033. Round. Bottle stopper: plain
GH. White	2008. Bottle rim: dec.	2034. Round bottle stopper: dec.
GI. Violet	2009. Bottle base: plain	2035. Cut glass bottle stopper
GJ. Aqua	2010. Bottle base: dec.	2036. Marble: plain
GK. Olive	2011. Tableware rim: plain	2037. Marble: dec.
GL. Opaque	2012. Tableware rim: dec.	2038. Eyeglass lens (list shape)
GM. Pink	2013. Tableware base: plain	2039. Doorknob: plain
	2014. Tableware base: dec	2040. Doorknob: dec.
	2015. Kitchenware rim: plain	2041. Worked fragments (list type)
	2016. Kitchenware rim: dec.	2042. Whole bottle
	2017. Kitchenware base: plain	2043. Melted fragment
	2018. Kitchenware base: dec.	2044. Chimney glass
	2019. Button: plain	2045. Light, modern
	2020. Button: dec.	2046. Bottle, body: plain
	2021. Hair pin: plain	2047. Bottle, body: dec.
	2022. Hair pin: dec.	2048. Jar lid
	2023. Tubular bead: plain	2049. Tableware body: plain
	2024. Tubular bead: dec.	2050. Tableware body: dec
	2025. Spherical bead: plain	
	2026. Spherical bead: dec.	

III. Metal

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
MA. Iron/Steel	3001. Square nail: wrought	3039. Ring: small
MB. Copper/Brass	3002. Square nail: wire	3040. Ring: medium
MC. Gold	3003. Square nail: indeter.	3041. Ring: large
MD. Silver	3004. Square spike: wrought	3042. Hardware: hinge/plate
ME. Lead	3005. Square spike: other	3043. Hardware: latch
MF. Pewter/Tin	3006. Round nail	3044. Hardware: handle/knob
MG. Enamel/Tin ware	3007. Round spike	3045. Hardware: lock plate
MH. Aluminum	3008. Indeterminate nail	3046. Hardware: key
MI. Indeterminate	3009. Square tack	3047. Hardware: grid screen
	3010. Round tack	3048. Hardware: perforated screen
	3011. Indeterminate tack	3049. Hardware: indeterminate
	3012. Screw	3050. File: round
	3013. Hook	3051. File: half-round
	3014. Eye	3052. File: triangular
	3015. Bolt	3053. File: rectangular
	3016. Staple: small	3054. Hoe
	3017.Staple: large	3055. Hammer
	3018. Washer	3056. Ax
	3019. Nut	3057. Hatchet
	3020. Rivet: clothing	3058. Plow
	3021. Rivet: leather	3059. Awl
	3022. Rivet: other	3060. Plane bit
	3023. Needle	3061. Drill bit
	3024. Pin: straight	3062. Drill part
	3025. Pin: safety	3063. Chisel
	3026. Clothing hook	3064. Saw blade
	3027. Clothing eye	3065. Knife blade: pocket
	3028. Buckle: belt	3066. Knife blade: straight
	3029. Buckle: shoe	3067. Screwdriver
	3030. Buckle: harness	3068. Pulley: frame
	3031. Buckle: indeterminate	3069. Pulley: wheel
	3032. Button: plain	3070. Pulley: pin
	3033. Button: decorated	3071. Scissors
	3034. Wire: square	3072. Spring
	3035. Wire: round	3073. Thimble
	3036. Wire: barbed	3074. Eyeglasses/frames
	3037. Chain: small link	3075. Box: round
	3038. Chain: large link	3076. Box: rectangular

III. Metal (continued)

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
MA. Iron/Steel	3077. Shackle	3113. Munitions: rim fire casing
MB. Copper/Brass	3078. Indeterminate tool	3114. Munitions: center fire casing
MC. Gold	3079. Vessel fragment: handle	3115. Munitions: powder cap
MD. Silver	3080. Vessel fragment: body	3116. Munitions: bullet (list cal.)
ME. Lead	3081. Vessel fragment: base	3117. Munitions: shot size
MF. Pewter/Tin	3082. Vessel fragment: support	3118. Munitions: bullet mold
MG. Enamel/ Tin ware	3083. Vessel fragment: cover	3121. Munitions: melted lead
MH. Aluminum	3084. Vessel fragment: plate	3122. Horseshoe: small
MI. Indeterminate	3085. Vessel fragment: saucer	3123. Horseshoe: large
	3086. Vessel fragment: cup/mug	3124. Harness bit
	3087. Vessel fragment: bowl	3125. Curry comb
	3088. Vessel fragment: serving	3126. Curb chain
	3089. Indet. Vessel fragment	3127. Wheel part: hub
	3090. Complete vessel (list)	3128. Wheel part: spoke
	3091. Utensil: knife	3129. Wheel part: runner
	3092. Utensil: fork	3130. Wagon rigging
	3093. Spoon	3131. Machine part: small gear
	3094. Utensil: indeterminate	3132. Machine part: large gear
	3095. Hearth fixture: swinging crane	3133. Machine part: small wheel
	3096. Hearth fixture: grate	3134. Machine part: large wheel
	3097. Hearth fixture: tongs	3135. Machine part: housing
	3098. Hearth fixture: poker	3136. Pipe/tube
	3099. Hearth fixture: hook	3137. Jewelry: light chain
	3100. Can opener, key	3138. Jewelry: heavy chain
	3101. Can: round	3139. Jewelry: broach
	3102. Can: rectangular	3140. Jewelry: pendant
	3103. Can: indeterminate	3141. Jewelry: pendant w/glass
	3104. Toy: gun	3142. Jewelry: pendant w/other
	3105. Toy: cast figure	3143. Jewelry: earring
	3106. Toy: jack	3144. Jewelry: earring, cut glass
	3107. Toy: wheel	3145. Jewelry: earring, other
	3108. Toy: vehicle	3146. Jewelry: ring, plain
	3109 Musical instrument: mouth organ	3147. Jewelry: ring, decorated
	3110. Musical instrument: harmonica	3148 Jewelry: ring, cut glass
	3111. Munitions: gun part (list)	3149. Jewelry: ring, other (list)
	3112. Munitions: complete gun (list)	3150. Jewelry: watch

III. Metal (continued)

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
MA. Iron/Steel	3151. Jewelry: bracelet, plain	3166. Token: partial (list)
MB. Copper/Brass	3152. Jewelry: bracelet, dec.	3167. Token: complete (list)
MC. Gold	3153. Jewelry: bracelet, cut glass	3168. Hair comb, body
MD. Silver	3154. Jewelry: bracelet, other	3169. Hair comb, tooth
ME. Lead	3155. Jewelry: tubular bead, pln	3170. Hair pin
MF. Pewter/Tin	3156. Jewelry: tubular bead, dec	3171. Bottle cap: sides crimped
MG. Enamel/ Tin ware	3157. Jewelry: spherical bead, pln	3172. Bottle cap: screw sides
MH. Aluminum	3158. Jewelry: spherical bead, dec	3173. Flat metal fragment: flake
MI. Indeterminate	3159. Jewelry: cylindrical bead, pln	3174. Flat metal fragment: band
	3160. Jewelry: cylindrical bead, dec	3175. Thick flat metal fragment
	3161. Jewelry: wire	3176. Indeterminate
	3162. Jewelry: thread	3177. Modern
	3163. Coin: Partial (list)	3178. Munitions: shot gun shell
	3164. Coin: complete (list)	3179. Munitions: percussion
	3165. Coin: pierced (list)	3180. Square nail: machine made

IV. Rubber

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
RA. Soft	4001. Comb: tooth	4008. Jar sealer: solid
RB. Vulcanized	4002. Comb: body w/teeth	4009. Machine belt
RC. Composite	4003. Comb: body w/o teeth	4010. Tire fragment
	4004. Button: plain	4011 Indeterminate
	4005. Button: decorated	4012. Modern (list)
	4006. Collar stay	4013. Shingle
	4007. Jar sealer: washer	

V. Lithics

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
LA. Flint/Chert	5001. Unmodified stone	5011. Mortar
LB. Quartz	5002. Gun flint	5012. Pestle
LC. Quartzite	5003. Marble, plain	5013. Metate
LD. Sulfur	5004. Marble, decorated (list)	5014. Mano
LE. Sandstone	5005. Projectile point (list)	5015. Pencil
LF. Limestone	5006. Scraper (list)	5016. Broad, flat
LG. Granite	5007. Unworked flake	5017. Indeterminate
LH. Slate	5008. Worked flake	5018. Caliché
LI. Indeterminate	5009. Blade	5019. Caliché w/wire
LJ. Soapstone	5010. Core	
LK. Caliché		

VI. Ecology

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
EA. Bird	6001. Unmodified bone	6021. Harmonica plate
EB. Mammal, non-human	6002. Unmodified egg shell	6022. Jewelry, pendent
EC. Human	6003. Unmodified tooth	6023. Jewelry, ring
ED. Fish	6004. Unmodified scale	6024. Jewelry pin
EE. Reptile/Amphibian	6005. Unmodified shell	6025. Shaped inlay
EF. Shellfish (saltwater)	6006. Unmodified seed pod	6026. Drilled shell, plain
EG. Shellfish (freshwater)	6007. Unmodified nut shell	6027. Drilled shell, decorated
EH. Shellfish (land)	6008. Unmodified wood	6028. Antler tool
EI. Crustacean	6009. Button, plain	6029. Tooth, modified (list)
EJ. Plant (wood)	6010. Button, decorated	6030. Utensil handle, plain
EK. Raw Clay	6011. Awl	6031. Utensil handle, decorated
EL. Coral	6012. Scraper	6032. Charcoal
EM. Coal	6013. Graver	6033. Indeterminate, modified
EN. Indeterminate	6014. Pin, straight	6034. Indeterminate, unmodified
EO. Chalk	6015. Spoon	6035. Slag
	6016. Toothbrush handle	6036. Jewelry, bead
	6017. Toothbrush head	6037. Cut bone
	6018. Comb, body	6038. Chalk
	6019. Comb, tooth	6039. Unmodified claw
	6020. Hair pin	

VIII. Miscellaneous

Sub-Material	Artifact Class	Artifact Class
SA. Textile	8001. Modern	8006. Button
SB. Plastic	8002. Cloth/Fabric/Fiber	8007. Window Screen
SC. Synthetic	8003. Indeterminate	8008. Comb
SD. Fiberglass	8004. String/Yarn/Thread	8009. Paper/Cardboard
SE. Indeterminate	8005. Toy	
SF. Nylon		
SG. Leather		

Appendix C

Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site Artifact Catalogue

Abbreviation	Definition
IIR	illustrated in report
poss.	possible
Spec.	specimen
ST	shovel test
Feat	feature
Mat	material
Dec	decoration
Ct	count
Wt	weight

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
M01-CH-1027	010	ST M	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	13	20.20		
M02-CH-1027	011	ST M	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	14	4.97		
M03-CH-1027	012	ST M	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	3	0.60		
M04-CH-1027	013	ST M	4		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.20		
A100-CH-1027	016	U A1	0		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	20	21.60		
A100-CH-1029	016	U A1	0		CH	1029		Architectural Material	Brick	N	1 whole, 3 large frags, handmade	4	162.93		
A101-CH-1027	021	U A1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	54	49.00		
A101-CH-1029-001	021	U A1	1		CH	1029	001	Architectural Material	Brick	N	3/4 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 43 Figure 5-1, Brick #2	1	56.40		
A101-CH-1029-002	021	U A1	1		CH	1029	002	Architectural Material	Brick	N	whole brick, handmade, IIR pg. 43 Figure 5-1, Brick #4	1	78.00		
A101-CH-1029-003	021	U A1	1		CH	1029	003	Architectural Material	Brick	N	whole brick, handmade, IIR pg. 43 Figure 5-1, Brick # 1	1	61.00		
A101-CH-1029-004	021	U A1	1		CH	1029	004	Architectural Material	Brick	N	whole brick, handmade, IIR pg. 43 Figure 5-1, Brick #3	1	62.80		
A101-CH-1029-005	021	U A1	1		CH	1029	005	Architectural Material	Brick	N	whole brick, handmade, IIR pg. 43 Figure 5-1, Brick #5	1	78.00		
A101F1-CH-1027	020	U A1	1	1	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	4	7.80		
A102-CH-1027	024	U A1	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	9	3.60		
A201-CH-1027-001	026	U A2	1		CH	1027	001	Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	88	79.60		
A201-CH-1027-002	026	U A2	1		CH	1027	002	Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frag, handmade, Brick #7 on level plan view	1	1.80		
A201-CH-1029-001	026	U A2	1		CH	1029	001	Architectural Material	Brick	N	large frags, handmade	5	39.80		
A201-CH-1029-002	026	U A2	1		CH	1029	002	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/4 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 44 Figure 5-3, Brick #6	1	19.00		
A201-CH-1029-003	026	U A2	1		CH	1029	003	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/3 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 44 Figure 5-3, Brick #2	1	23.00		
A201-CH-1029-004	026	U A2	1		CH	1029	004	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/2 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 44 Figure 5-3, Brick #4	1	29.80		
A201-CH-1029-005	026	U A2	1		CH	1029	005	Architectural Material	Brick	N	2/3 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 44 Figure 5-3, Brick #3	1	42.80		
A201-CH-1029-006	026	U A2	1		CH	1029	006	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/4 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 44 Figure 5-3, Brick #5	1	8.80		
A202-CH-1027	032	U A2	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	21	11.20		
A301-CH-1027	034	U A3	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	13	37.20		
A302-CH-1027	036	U A3	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	5	5.60		
A501-CH-1027	038	U A5	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade, some burned	3	1.00		
B101-CH-1027	040	U B1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	55	20.60		
B101-CH-1029	040	U B1	1		CH	1029		Architectural Material	Brick	N	2/3 brick, handmade, Brick #1 on level plan view	1	44.20		
B102-CH-1027	042	U B1	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	7	3.00		
B102F2-CH-1027	043	U B1	2	2	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	21	9.80		
B103-CH-1027	044	U B1	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	3	1.20		
B103F2-CH-1027	045	U B1	3	2	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	6	3.00		
B104-CH-1027	048	U B1	4		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	40	7.60		
B104F2-CH-1027	049	U B1	4	2	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	7	11.80		
B201-CH-1027	051	U B2	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	26	21.80		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
B202-CH-1027	053	U B2	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	9	20.60		
B203-CH-1027	056	U B2	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	48	24.80		
B204-CH-1027	057	U B2	4		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	9	27.00		
C101-CH-1027	061	U C1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	75	40.40		
C101-CH-1029	061	U C1	1		CH	1029		Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/2 brick, handmade	1	36.80		
C102-CH-1027	064	U C1	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	34	19.13		
C103-CH-1027	067	U C1	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	7	7.00		
C103F3-CH-1027	068	U C1	3	3	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	5	1.40		
C104-CH-1027	071	U C1	4		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	5	1.50		
C201-CH-1027	074	U C2	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	62	13.80		
C202-CH-1027	075	U C2	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	26	8.60		
C203-CH-1027	079	U C2	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	0.09		
C203F4-CH-1027	080	U C2	3	4	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	9	5.00		
C204-CH-1027	082	U C2	4		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	0.20		
C204F4-CH-1027	081	U C2	4	4	CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	17	5.60		
C204F4-CH-1029	081	U C2	4	4	CH	1029		Architectural Material	Brick	N	3/4 brick, handmade	1	18.80		
D101-CH-1027	086	U D1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	0.60		
D102-CH-1027	088	U D1	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	10	2.00		
D103-CH-1027	090	U D1	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	17	8.90		
D104-CH-1027	100	U D1	4		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	7	5.60		
D201-CH-1029	095	U D2	1		CH	1029		Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/4 brick, handmade	1	20.00		
D202-CH-1027	097	U D2	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	43	14.64		
D203-CH-1027	098	U D2	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	34	19.00		
D203F5-CH-1029-001	102	U D2	3	5	CH	1029	001	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/2 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 50 Figure 5-12, 5-13, Brick #4	1	33.40		
D203F5-CH-1029-002	102	U D2	3	5	CH	1029	002	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/2 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 50 Figure 5-12, 5-13, Brick #2	1	37.50		
D203F5-CH-1029-003	102	U D2	3	5	CH	1029	003	Architectural Material	Brick	N	2/3 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 50 Figure 5-12, 5-13, Brick #1	1	40.60		
D203F5-CH-1029-004	102	U D2	3	5	CH	1029	004	Architectural Material	Brick	N	1/2 brick, handmade, IIR pg. 50 Figure 5-12, 5-13, Brick #3	1	27.80		
E101-CH-1027	104	U E1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	53	27.00		
E102-CH-1027	106	U E1	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	21	11.40		
E103-CH-1027	107	U E1	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	1.13		
E201-CH-1027	110	U E2	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	34	18.80		
E202-CH-1027	112	U E2	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.60		
E203-CH-1027	114	U E2	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	large frag with a large iron piece attached	1	24.80		
G101-CH-1027	119	U G1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	88	60.80		
G103-CH-1027	124	U G1	3		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	6	9.80		
Z101-CH-1027	131	U Z1	1		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	7.80		
Z102-CH-1027	129	U Z1	2		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	5	0.80		
XXXX-CH-1027	XX	XXX	X		CH	1027		Architectural Material	Brick	N	small frags, handmade	3	5.60		
A301-LK-5018	034	U A3	1		LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		30	17.00		
B201-LK-5018	051	U B2	1		LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		1	1.99		
C101-LK-5018	061	U C1	1		LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		14	0.52		
C200-LK-5018	073	U C2	0		LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		15	18.20		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
C201-LK-5018	074	U C2	1		LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		1	0.21		
C203F4-LK-5018	080	U C2	3	4	LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		8	0.08		
E101-LK-5018	104	U E1	1		LK	5018		Architectural Material	Concrete	N		1	0.07		
A101-CH-1028	021	U A1	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.74		
B201-CH-1028	051	U B2	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.60		
G102F8-CH-1030	122	U G1	2	8	CH	1030		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	1/4 brick, handmade	2	41.60		
M01-CH-1028	010	ST M	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	13	19.40		
M02-CH-1028	011	ST M	2		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	10	5.49		
M04-CH-1028	013	ST M	4		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	0.80		
MD02-CH-1028	014	ST MD	2		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	1.17		
A101-CH-1030	021	U A1	1		CH	1030		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	whole brick, handmade, IIR pg. 43 Figure 5-1, Brick #6	1	72.40		
C101-CH-1028	061	U C1	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	3	2.65		
C103-CH-1028	067	U C1	3		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.05		
C202-CH-1028	075	U C2	2		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.04		
D202-CH-1028	097	U D2	2		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	0.04		
E101-CH-1028	104	U E1	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.08		
E201-CH-1028	110	U E2	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	4	7.01		
E202-CH-1028	112	U E2	2		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.20		
G101-CH-1028	119	U G1	1		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	2	4.80		
G103F8-CH-1028	123	U G1	3	8	CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	1	0.20		
G103F8-CH-1030	123	U G1	3	8	CH	1030		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	2/3 brick, handmade	1	34.40		
Z102-CH-1028	129	U Z1	2		CH	1028		Architectural Material	Glazed Brick	N	small frags, handmade	5	6.20		
A202-SC-8001	032	U A2	2		SC	8001		Architectural Material	Linoleum Floor Tile	N	composite material, poss. laminate floor tile	1	0.01		
C201-SC-8001-001	074	U C2	1		SC	8001	001	Architectural Material	Linoleum Floor Tile	N	composite, pink & white	2	0.04		
C202-SC-8001	075	U C2	2		SC	8001		Architectural Material	Linoleum Floor Tile	Y	composite, pink & white	1	0.01		
D101-SC-8001	086	U D1	1		SC	8001		Architectural Material	Linoleum Floor Tile	N	laminate, poss. formica	1	0.02		
E101-SC-8001	104	U E1	1		SC	8001		Architectural Material	Linoleum Floor Tile	Y	composite, pink & white	1	0.01		
A100-CJ-1031	016	U A1	0		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		7	0.20		
A101-CJ-1031	021	U A1	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		12	4.20		
A101F1-CJ-1031	020	U A1	1	1	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		4	1.00		
A102-CJ-1031	024	U A1	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		1	0.40		
A201-CJ-1031-001	026	U A2	1		CJ	1031	001	Architectural Material	Mortar	N		29	15.60		
A201-CJ-1031-002	026	U A2	1		CJ	1031	002	Architectural Material	Mortar	N	# 1 on level plan view	1	15.80		
A202-CJ-1031	032	U A2	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		9	1.60		
A501-CJ-1031	038	U A5	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		1	0.05		
B101-CJ-1031	040	U B1	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		26	6.40		
B102-CJ-1031	042	U B1	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		11	2.80		
B102F2-CJ-1031	043	U B1	2	2	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		27	18.00		
B103F2-CJ-1031	045	U B1	3	2	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		6	0.80		
B104-CJ-1031	048	U B1	4		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		9	0.80		
B104F2-CJ-1031	049	U B1	4	2	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		3	4.80		
B201-CJ-1031	051	U B2	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		18	6.00		
B202-CJ-1031	053	U B2	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		1	0.10		
B203-CJ-1031	056	U B2	3		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		16	5.00		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
B204-CJ-1031	057	U B2	4		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		4	1.80		
C100-CJ-1031	060	U C1	0		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		1	1.40		
C101-CJ-1031	061	U C1	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		24	8.00		
C103-CJ-1031	067	U C1	3		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		19	4.00		
C103F3-CJ-1031	068	U C1	3	3	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		4	1.50		
C200-CJ-1031	073	U C2	0		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		3	2.20		
C201-CJ-1031	074	U C2	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		31	3.40		
C202-CJ-1031	075	U C2	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		21	1.40		
C203-CJ-1031	079	U C2	3		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		1	0.02		
C203F4-CJ-1031	080	U C2	3	4	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		3	0.40		
C204F4-CJ-1031	081	U C2	4	4	CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		6	1.20		
D102-CJ-1031	088	U D1	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		9	11.36		
D104-CJ-1031	100	U D1	4		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		4	2.40		
D202-CJ-1031	097	U D2	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		8	1.00		
D203-CJ-1031	098	U D2	3		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		3	0.20		
E101-CJ-1031	104	U E1	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		11	2.00		
E102-CJ-1031	106	U E1	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		8	2.00		
E201-CJ-1031	110	U E2	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		15	5.60		
E202-CJ-1031	112	U E2	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		4	1.20		
E204-CJ-1031	116	U E2	4		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		3	0.24		
G101-CJ-1031	119	U G1	1		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		15	2.80		
G103-CJ-1031	124	U G1	3		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		1	1.20		
Z102-CJ-1031	129	U Z1	2		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		4	0.08		
XXXX-CJ-1031	XX	XXX	X		CJ	1031		Architectural Material	Mortar	N		3	0.16		
C101-MA-3035	061	U C1	1		MA	3035		Architectural Material	Reinforcing Wire	N	reinforcing wire for concrete	51	0.58		
C200-MA-3035	073	U C2	0		MA	3035		Architectural Material	Reinforcing Wire	N	reinforcing wire for concrete	6	0.15		
C201-MA-3035	074	U C2	1		MA	3035		Architectural Material	Reinforcing Wire	N	reinforcing wire for concrete	2	0.02		
A100-RC-4013	016	U A1	0		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	2	0.01		
A101-RC-4013	021	U A1	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	11	0.08		
A202-RC-4013	032	U A2	2		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	2	0.04		
A501-RC-4013	038	U A5	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	1	0.06		
B101-RC-4013	040	U B1	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	1	0.01		
B104-RC-4013	048	U B1	4		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	2	0.01		
B201-RC-4013	051	U B2	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	2	0.02		
C101-RC-4013	061	U C1	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	23	0.27		
C104-RC-4013	071	U C1	4		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	1	0.01		
C201-RC-4013	074	U C2	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	5	0.12		
D201-RC-4013	095	U D2	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	24	0.73		
D202-RC-4013	097	U D2	2		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	1	0.02		
E201-RC-4013	110	U E2	1		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	3	0.02		
XXXX-RC-4013	XX	XXX	X		RC	4013		Architectural Material	Shingle	N	asphalt composite	2	0.02		
B201-CJ-1024	051	U B2	1		CJ	1024		Architectural Material	Tile Mortar	N	white, corrugated, composite	1	0.18		(K. Ulrich-Tile Mortar)
E201-CJ-1024	110	U E2	1		CJ	1024		Architectural Material	Tile Mortar	N	white, composite, corrugated	1	0.16		(K. Ulrich-Tile Mortar)
A301-LK-5019	034	U A3	1		LK	5019		Architectural Material	Wire-Reinforced Concrete	N		12	5.17		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
C101-LK-5019	061	U C1	1		LK	5019		Architectural Material	Wire-Reinforced Concrete	N		20	4.72		
C200-LK-5019	073	U C2	0		LK	5019		Architectural Material	Wire-Reinforced Concrete	N		2	48.08		
C201-LK-5019	074	U C2	1		LK	5019		Architectural Material	Wire-Reinforced Concrete	N		1	0.05		
A101-EA-6001	021	U A1	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	vertebrae, long bones	23	0.75		
A101F1-EA-6001	020	U A1	1	1	EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		1	0.01		
A102-EA-6001	024	U A1	2		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		4	0.09		
A201-EA-6001	026	U A2	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	femur	1	0.01		
A202-EA-6001	032	U A2	2		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		5	0.03		
A301-EA-6001	034	U A3	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	some burned	3	0.02		
A501-EA-6001	038	U A5	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone	3	0.05		
B101-EA-6001	040	U B1	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone and skull frag	2	0.02		
B102-EA-6001	042	U B1	2		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone frag	1	0.07		
B104-EA-6001	048	U B1	4		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		3	0.04		
B104F2-EA-6001	049	U B1	4	2	EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone frag, poss. turkey	1	0.03		
B201-EA-6001	051	U B2	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone ends, poss. turkey	2	0.06		
C101-EA-6001	061	U C1	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		20	0.30		
C201-EA-6001	074	U C2	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		12	0.42		
D101-EA-6001	086	U D1	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		3	0.01		
D103-EA-6001	090	U D1	3		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		3	0.01		
D201-EA-6001	095	U D2	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone	1	0.07		
D203-EA-6001	098	U D2	3		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		1	0.03		
E101-EA-6001	104	U E1	1		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N		9	0.07		
E203-EA-6001	114	U E2	3		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone	1	0.01		
E204-EA-6001	116	U E2	4		EA	6001		Bone	Bird	N	long bone	1	0.04		
B201-EB-6039	051	U B2	1		EB	6039		Bone	Claw	N	unmodified, poss. bear	1	0.06		
C101-EB-6039	061	U C1	1		EB	6039		Bone	Claw	N	non-human mammal	1	0.01		
A201-ED-6001	026	U A2	1		ED	6001		Bone	Fish	N		1	0.01		
C103-ED-6001	067	U C1	3		ED	6001		Bone	Fish	N		1	0.01		
A102-EN-6001	024	U A1	2		EN	6001		Bone	Indeterminate Animal	N	undetermined animal	1	0.07		
A100-EB-6001	016	U A1	0		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		13	0.38		
A100-EB-6037	016	U A1	0		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut, rib	1	0.20		
A101-EB-6001	021	U A1	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	long bone (metatarsal), other	10	1.58		
A101F1-EB-6001	020	U A1	1	1	EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	rib and other frags, some burned	6	0.23		
A102-EB-6001	024	U A1	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	1 mandible, some burned	14	0.37		
A201-EB-6001	026	U A2	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned	18	0.38		
A302-EB-6001	036	U A3	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	rib frags, centra	6	0.19		
A501-EB-6001	038	U A5	1		EA	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		1	0.01		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
B101-EB-6001	040	U B1	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	1 scapular frag	3	0.61		
B102-EB-6001	042	U B1	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	long bone frag	1	0.21		
B103F2-EB-6001	045	U B1	3	2	EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	burned	1	0.01		
B201-EB-6001	051	U B2	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned, poss. calcaneous	7	0.59		
B201-EB-6037	051	U B2	1		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut, long bone cross-section	2	0.72		
C100-EB-6037	060	U C1	0		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut, long bone cross-section	1	1.10		
C101-EB-6001	061	U C1	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some armadillo, 1 mandible w/tooth, some burned	45	0.53		
C101-EB-6037	061	U C1	1		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut	10	1.70		
C102-EB-6001	064	U C1	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned	4	0.15		
C103-EB-6001	067	U C1	3		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned, large socket	21	1.72		
C103F3-EB-6001	068	U C1	3	3	EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		1	0.01		
C104-EB-6001	071	U C1	4		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		2	0.13		
C201-EB-6001	074	U C2	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	phalanges, skull frag, rib frag, some burned	15	0.70		
C201-EB-6037	074	U C2	1		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut, long bone frag	1	0.15		
C202-EB-6001	075	U C2	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned	4	0.06		
D103-EB-6001	090	U D1	3		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned, 1 bovid lumbar vertebrae	16	3.16		
D104-EB-6001	100	U D1	4		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		1	0.01		
D201-EB-6001	095	U D2	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned	5	0.07		
D202-EB-6001	097	U D2	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		8	0.40		
D203-EB-6001	098	U D2	3		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		4	0.12		
D203-EB-6037	098	U D2	3		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut	1	0.11		
D203F5-EB-6001	102	U D2	3	5	EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		1	0.07		
D204-EB-6001	101	U D2	4		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		1	0.11		
E101-EB-6001	104	U E1	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	long bones, 1 phalange, some burned	34	1.55		
E101-EB-6037	104	U E1	1		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut, scapula, long bone	2	0.74		
E102-EB-6001	106	U E1	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	1 astragalus (poss. deer), some burned	18	0.53		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E102-EB-6037	106	U E1	2		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut, burned	1	0.03		
E201-EB-6001	110	U E2	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	some burned	8	0.29		
E202-EB-6001	112	U E2	2		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		3	0.52		
E204-EB-6001	116	U E2	4		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		2	0.09		
E204-EB-6037	116	U E2	4		EB	6037		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N	cut	2	0.96		
G101-EB-6001	119	U G1	1		EB	6001		Bone	Non-Human Mammal	N		1	0.03		
B201-EB-6003	051	U B2	1		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal	1	0.02		
C101-EB-6003	061	U C1	1		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal, poss. dog	1	0.02		
C201-EB-6003	074	U C2	1		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal	1	0.03		
D103-EB-6003	090	U D1	3		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal	2	0.04		
E101-EB-6003	104	U E1	1		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal	1	0.01		
E102-EB-6003	106	U E1	2		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal	2	0.04		
E201-EB-6003	110	U E2	1		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal, in mandible frag	1	0.55		
E203-EB-6003	114	U E2	3		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal, 2 teeth in 3 pieces (2 pieces refit)	3	0.10		
E204-EB-6003	116	U E2	4		EB	6003		Bone	Tooth	N	non-human mammal, with metal attached	1	0.17		
C203-CC-1001-003	079	U C2	3		CC	2001	003	Ceramic	Creamware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.15	1762-1820; median 1791	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Creamware; Undecorated-rim)
D102-CC-1001-004	088	U D1	2		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	Creamware	N	English Ceramic, base, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3b	1	0.35	1762-1820; median 1791	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Creamware, Undecorated Creamware-base)
D103-CC-1001-001	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Creamware	N	English Ceramic, body, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3c	3	0.15	1762-1820; median 1791	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Creamware, Undecorated Creamware-body)
D204-CC-1001-001	101	U D2	4		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Creamware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.14	1762-1820; median 1791	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Creamware, Undecorated Creamware, rim)
D204-CC-1001-002	101	U D2	4		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Creamware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.16	1762-1820; median 1791	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Creamware, Undecorated Creamware, body)
A101-CH-1004	021	U A1	1		CH	1004		Ceramic	Fired Clay	Y	German Ceramic, marble, painted, red & blue/green stripes, IIR pg. 70 Figure 6-8a	1	0.22	mid-19th century	(K. Ulrich-Ceramic, German marble, mid-19th century)
A102-CC-1001	024	U A1	2		CC	1001		Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.19	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
A201-CC-1001-001	026	U A2	1		CC	1001		Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.10	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthnenware; Ironstone-body)
A301-CC-1001-003	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.43	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-rim)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
A301-CC-1001-004	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim, pieces refit	2	0.74	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-rim refits)
A301-CC-1001-005	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	3	0.43	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
A301-CC-1001-006	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	006	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base	2	0.84	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-base)
B101-CC-1001-002	040	U B1	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.44	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
B201-CC-1001-002	051	U B2	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, handle	1	0.20	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-handle)
C101-CC-1001-001	061	U C1	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	4	1.60	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
C101-CC-1001-002	061	U C1	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.04	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-rim)
C102-CC-1001-001	064	U C1	2		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, poss. deep bowl, 4 rim & 2 body, pieces refit	6	2.22	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware; Ironstone-Deep Bowl? 4 rim, 2 body refits)
C103-CC-1001-001	067	U C1	3		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base w/metal attached	1	0.47	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-base)
C103-CC-1001-002	067	U C1	3		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.12	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
C201-CC-1001-001	074	U C2	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	3	1.51	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-rim)
C201-CC-1001-002	074	U C2	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.12	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
C201-CC-1001-003	074	U C2	1		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.34	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-base)
C202-CC-1001-002	075	U C2	2		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	2	1.32	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ironstone-body)
C202-CC-1001-003	075	U C2	2		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.06	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Ulronstone-body)
C202-CC-1003-003	075	U C2	2		CC	1003	003	Ceramic	Ironstone	Y	English Ceramic, molded, body, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3g	1	0.16	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-molded body)
D102-CC-1001-001	088	U D1	2		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, handle	1	0.09	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-handle)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
D102-CC-1001-002	088	U D1	2		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.34	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-base)
D103-CC-1001-006	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	006	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.26	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-base)
D103-CC-1001-007	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	007	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.25	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
D103-CC-1003-001	090	U D1	3		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	Y	English Ceramic, red transferware, soup tureen lid, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3i	1	1.74	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Ironstone, Transfer red, tureen lid)
D104-CC-1001-001	100	U D1	4		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.19	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
D202-CC-1001-004	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	6	0.74	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
D202-CC-1001-005	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	2	0.10	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-body)
D203-CC-1001-002	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	7	0.61	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-body)
D203-CC-1001-005	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.05	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
D203-CC-1001-008	098	U D2	3		CC	1003	008	Ceramic	Ironstone	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial unknown stamped maker's mark (top of crown), IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7f	1	0.03	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone, base w/partial maker's mark)
D203F5-CC-1001	102	U D2	3	5	CC	1001		Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.33	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
D204-CC-1001-003	101	U D2	4		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.13	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone, body)
E101-CC-1001-001	104	U E1	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	5	0.36	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-body)
E101-CC-1001-002	104	U E1	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	3	0.29	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
E102-CC-1001-004	106	U E1	2		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.05	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)
E102-CC-1001-005	106	U E1	2		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	9	0.40	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-body)
E202-CC-1001-003	112	U E2	2		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.23	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-rim)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E203-CC-1003-001	114	U E2	3		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	Ironstone	Y	English Ceramic, w/brown band like Hotelware, rim, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3h	1	0.57	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone, rim with brown band like Hotelware)
E203-CC-1003-002	114	U E2	3		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	Y	English Ceramic, molded, body, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3f	1	0.11	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone, body, molded)
E204-CC-1001-002	116	U E2	4		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.69	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-body)
E204-CC-1001-003	116	U E2	4		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Ironstone	N	English Ceramic, cup base	1	1.26	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Ironstone-cup base)
D203-CC-1001-001	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	Pearlware	N	English Ceramic, body, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3d	1	0.05	1780-1830; median 1805	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Pearlware, body)
D203-CC-1001-006	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	006	Ceramic	Pearlware	N	English Ceramic, rim, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3e	1	0.18	1780-1830; median 1805	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Pearlware, rim)
A100-CA-1001-002	016	U A1	0		CA	1001	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.02	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
A101-CA-1003-001	021	U A1	1		CA	1003	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	Y	Modern plate rim w/purple band decoration, IIR pg. 66 Figure 6-5e	1	0.40		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain, modern plate w/purple band decoration)
A101-CA-1003-002	021	U A1	1		CA	1003	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	Y	Japanese porcelain, green band with gilt leaves, green flowers, and red line, rim, Dimestore, IIR pg. 66 Figure 6-5b	1	0.08	1930s	Art Black dates it to 1920s/1930s; (K. Ulrich-Japanese Porcelain, rim, Dimestore, Decal Decoration, 1930s)
A101-CA-1003-003	021	U A1	1		CA	1003	003	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, teacup handle	1	0.02	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Porcelain; Undecorated-handle)
A201-CA-1001	026	U A2	1		CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, teacup handle	1	0.03	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
C202-CA-1001-001	075	U C2	2		CA	1001	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	toy dish	1	0.06		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain, Toy Dish)
C202-CA-1001-002	075	U C2	2		CA	1001	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.04	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain, Undecorated-body)
C202-CA-1001-003	075	U C2	2		CA	1001	003	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, unknown "cream" colored type, body	3	0.11	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Porcelain; unknown "cream" colored-body)
C203-CA-1001	079	U C2	3		CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.01	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
C203-CA-1003	079	U C2	3		CA	1003		Ceramic	Porcelain	Y	decorative box base with gilding	1	0.07		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain, decorative box w/gilded decoration)
C203F4-CA-1001	080	U C2	3	4	CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.01	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
C203F4-CA-1003	080	U C2	3	4	CA	1003		Ceramic	Porcelain	Y	English Ceramic, decorative, poss. molded figurine frag, IIR pg. 70 Figure 6-8b	1	0.04	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain, Decorative fragment figurine?)
D103-CA-1001-001	090	U D1	3		CA	1001	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	2	0.05	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
D103-CA-1001-002	090	U D1	3		CA	1001	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.03	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
D202-CA-1001-001	097	U D2	2		CA	1001	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	3	0.19	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain, Undecorated, rim)
D202-CA-1001-002	097	U D2	2		CA	1001	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	5	0.32	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain, Undecorated, body)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
D202-CA-1001-003	097	U D2	2		CA	1001	003	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, teacup handle+rim, IIR pg. 66 Figure 6-5c	1	0.11	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain, Undecorated, handle+rim)
D202-CA-1005	097	U D2	2		CA	1005		Ceramic	Porcelain	Y	English Ceramic, molded figurine frag, unglazed interior	1	0.04		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain, Undecorated Porcelain, body, figurine, unglazed interior)
D203-CA-1001-001	098	U D2	3		CA	1001	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	4	0.11	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
D203-CA-1001-002	098	U D2	3		CA	1001	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.07	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
E101-CA-1001	104	U E1	1		CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	2	0.13	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain; Undecorated rim)
E102-CA-1001-001	106	U E1	2		CA	1001	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.05	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
E102-CA-1001-002	106	U E1	2		CA	1001	002	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	2	0.13	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
E102-CA-1001-003	106	U E1	2		CA	1001	003	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, poss. base	1	0.07	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
E102-CA-1001-004	106	U E1	2		CA	1001	004	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, bottom unglazed, base	1	0.07	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
E102-CA-1003	106	U E1	2		CA	1003		Ceramic	Porcelain	Y	molded, body, possible vase, IIR pg. 70 Figure 6-8d	1	0.39		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain, molded, possible vase)
E103-CA-1001	107	U E1	3		CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.02	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Porcelain, Undecorated, rim)
E201-CA-1001	110	U E2	1		CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.02	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
E202-CA-1001	112	U E2	2		CA	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, saucer frag, base	1	0.04	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
A100-CA-1001-001	016	U A1	0		CA	1001	001	Ceramic	Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, teacup handle, IIR pg. 66 Figure 6-5d	1	0.05	1830-1900 (Hughes & Huhes 1960)	
A100-CE-1007	016	U A1	0		CE	1007		Ceramic	Porcelain/Bisque	Y	bisque figurine frag, peach, doll face fragment	1	0.05		(K. Ulrich-Other Ceramic, Porcelain, doll face fragment)
A201-CE-1008	026	U A2	1		CE	1001		Ceramic	Porcelain/Bisque	Y	bisque figurine frag, doll's arm/hand, IIR pg. 70 Figure 6-8c	1	0.13		
D103-CE-1005	090	U D1	3		CE	1005		Ceramic	Porcelain/Bisque	Y	bisque figurine frag, molded, body	1	0.01		(K. Ulrich-Other Ceramic, Bisque figurine frag)
D202-CE-1005	097	U D2	2		CE	1005		Ceramic	Porcelain/Bisque	Y	bisque figurine frag, molded body, poss. same figurine as D203-CE-1005	1	0.08		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain figurine frag)
D203-CE-1005	098	U D2	3		CE	1005		Ceramic	Porcelain/Bisque	Y	bisque figurine frags, molded, poss. same figurine as D202-CE-1005	4	0.20		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain Bisque, figurine frags)
E101-CE-1005	104	U E1	1		CE	1005		Ceramic	Porcelain/Bisque	Y	German Ceramic, bisque figurine frag, doll face frag; "Germany" stamped in one	3	0.19		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain Bisque, Doll face frag (Germany)
A101-CC-1001-002	021	U A1	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.03	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Semi-Porcelain, body)
A301-CC-1003-003	034	U A3	1		CC	1003	003	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Y	English Ceramic, molded flower decoration, possibly from pitcher, IIR pg. 66 Figure 6-5a	1	0.08	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Semi-Porcelain, molded flower decoration, possibly from pitcher)
B201-CC-1001-003	051	U B2	1		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.02	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Semi-Porcelain; body)

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C102-CC-1001-003	064	U C1	2		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.02	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Semi-Porcelain, Undecorated, body)
C202-CC-1001-005	075	U C2	2		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.02	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Semi-Porcelain; Undecorated, rim)
C202-CC-1003-002	075	U C2	2		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Y	English Ceramic, scalloped, rim	1	0.09	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Semi-Porcelain, Scalloped Rim)
D202-CC-1001-008	097	U D2	2		CC	8		Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.09	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Semi-Porcelain, body)
E101-CC-1001-006	104	U E1	1		CC	1001	006	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	N	English Ceramic, body	3	0.11	1880+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; Semi-Porcelain; Undecorated body)
E204-CC-1001-004	116	U E2	4		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Y	English Ceramic, pitcher base, w/ complete stamped maker's mark (Clementson Bros), IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7h	1	3.98	1870-1916 (www.thepotteries.org)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Semi-Porcelain, Clementson Brothers, possible pitcher base) Manufactured by Clementson Brothers at the Phoenix and Bell Works, Shelton, Hanley, England from 1870-1916
C201-CD-1001	074	U C2	1		CD	1001		Ceramic	Smooth Brownware	N	Colonial Ceramic, body, IIR pg. 67 Figure 6-6a	1	0.10	late 18th-early 19th century	
A301-CB-1003	034	U A3	1		CB	1003		Ceramic	Stoneware	Y	unglazed, body, w/poss. black design, poss. flower pot, IIR pg. 67 Figure 6-6b	1	0.48		(K. Ulrich-Other Ceramic, Stoneware unglazed, possible flower pot)
C103F3-CB-1001	068	U C1	3	3	CB	1001		Ceramic	Stoneware	N	Albany slip, body, IIR pg. 67 Figure 6-6e	1	0.17	1875-1900 median 1888	(K. Ulrich-Stoneware, Albany)
C201-CB-1001	074	U C2	1		CB	1001		Ceramic	Stoneware	N	unglazed, body/base, poss. flower pot, pg. 67 Figure 6-6c	3	0.57		(K. Ulrich-Other Ceramic, Stoneware unglazed, possible flower pot)
E201-CB-1001	110	U E2	1		CB	1001		Ceramic	Stoneware	N	Albany interior, salt-slipped exterior, body, IIR pg. 67 Figure 6-6d	1	0.21	1850-1900 median 1875	(K. Ulrich-Stoneware, Body, Albany interior, Ash exterior)
A100-CC-1003	016	U A1	0		CC	1003		Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, blue decal, moulded/scalloped edge with moulded lines along rim	1	0.05	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, molded rim)
A101-CC-1001-001	021	U A1	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	3	0.05	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
A201-CC-1001-002	026	U A2	1		CC	1001		Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.40	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthnenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
A301-CC-1001-001	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.01	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
A301-CC-1001-002	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.51	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-base)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
A301-CC-1001-007	034	U A3	1		CC	1001	007	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, undecorated body w/partial stamped maker's mark (Powell & Bishop), IIR pg.68 Figure 6-7e	1	0.13	1867-1878 (www.parks.ca.gov)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body) Mfd by Powell & Bishop, Church Works, Staffordshire Works, Waterloo Works, Parliament Row and Stafford Street Works, Hanley, England, 1867-1878
A301-CC-1003-001	034	U A3	1		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, decal (very faded), rim	1	0.07	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
A301-CC-1003-002	034	U A3	1		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, decal (very faded), body	1	0.06	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
B101-CC-1001-001	040	U B1	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.03	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
B102-CC-1001	042	U B1	2		CC	1001		Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.02	unknown	(K. Ulrich)-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-rim
B201-CC-1001-001	051	U B2	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	4	0.24	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
B201-CC-1003-001	051	U B2	1		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, Plain Colored Glaze-Fiestaware, large bowl rim, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4l	1	1.08	1930-1970 (Moir Richland reports)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Plain-Colored Glaze-Fiestaware, large bowl rim)
B201-CC-1003-002	051	U B2	1		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, blue decal, rim, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4e	1	0.14	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware, Decal-blue-rim)
C101-CC-1001-003	061	U C1	1		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.02	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
C102-CC-1001-002	064	U C1	2		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.03	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
C102-CC-1003	064	U C1	2		CC	1003		Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, molded-Basketweave, rim, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4a	1	0.14	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware; Molded-Basketweave, rim)
C201-CC-1001-004	074	U C2	1		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, plate; w/metal attached, rim-to-base	1	3.32	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-rim to base, plate)
C201-CC-1001-005	074	U C2	1		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4j	12	1.17	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
C202-CC-1001-001	075	U C2	2		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	15	0.47	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
C202-CC-1001-004	075	U C2	2		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	2	0.09	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
C202-CC-1001-006	075	U C2	2		CC	1001	006	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, burned body	1	0.04	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, burned body)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
C202-CC-1003-001	075	U C2	2		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, blue decal, body	2	0.08	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Decal-body)
C202-CC-1003-004	075	U C2	2		CC	1003	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, with moulded design, burned, rim	1	0.05	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, burned rim)
C203-CC-1001-001	079	U C2	3		CC	2001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	4	0.22	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
C203-CC-1001-002	079	U C2	3		CC	2001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.09	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
D102-CC-1001-003	088	U D1	2		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.04	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base)
D103-CC-1001-002	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	9	0.36	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
D103-CC-1001-003	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	3	0.23	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
D103-CC-1001-004	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body w/handle attachment	1	0.04	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body w/handle attachment)
D103-CC-1001-005	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.07	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base)
D103-CC-1001-008	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	008	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, burned, body	1	0.10	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body, burned)
D103-CC-1001-009	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	009	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial stamped maker's mark (poss. Powell & Bishop), poss. ironstone, IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7g	1	0.02	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, base, unknown maker's mark)
D103-CC-1001-010	090	U D1	3		CC	1001	010	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial unknown stamped maker's mark (top of shield), poss. porcelaine opaque, IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7i	1	0.02	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, base, unknown maker's mark)
D103-CC-1003-002	090	U D1	3		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, Blue Edge-Decorated-rim, Feather Edge, rim, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4i	1	0.13	1830-1860 median 1845	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Edge-Decorated-Rim, Feather Edge)
D104-CC-1001-002	100	U D1	4		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.08	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, body)
D104-CC-1001-003	100	U D1	4		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.02	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, rim)
D201-CC-1001-001	095	U D2	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial unknown incised maker's mark (parallel lines), IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7a	1	0.09	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware w/partial maker's mark)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
D201-CC-1001-002	095	U D2	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, unglazed body, from same vessel as D202-CC-1001-007, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4k	5	0.63	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Unglazed White Earthenware, body, from same vessel as D202-CC-1001-007, unknown use)
D202-CC-1001-001	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	16	1.12	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
D202-CC-1001-002	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	5	0.21	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
D202-CC-1001-003	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	4	0.37	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base)
D202-CC-1001-006	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	006	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, burned, body	1	0.13	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body, burned)
D202-CC-1001-007	097	U D2	2		CC	1001	007	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, unglazed body, pieces refit, from same vessel as D201-CC-1001-002	2	0.38	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Unglazed White Earthenware, body, unglazed, pieces refit, unknown use)
D202-CC-1003-001	097	U D2	2		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, red transferware, body, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4f	1	0.03	1830-1860 median 1845	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Transfer body mauve)
D202-CC-1003-002	097	U D2	2		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, molded, body	1	0.04	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, molded-body)
D202-CC-1003-003	097	U D2	2		CC	1003	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, molded, rim	1	0.09	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, molded-rim)
D202-CC-1003-004	097	U D2	2		CC	1003	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, scalloped ridge rim	1	0.08	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, scalloped ridge)
D203-CC-1001-003	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	5	0.16	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
D203-CC-1001-004	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.05	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
D203-CC-1001-007	098	U D2	3		CC	1001	007	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial stamped maker's mark (La Belle China), 2 pieces refit, "LLE./HINA.", IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7c	2	0.30	**(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, base w/unknown maker's mark) MFd by La Belle Pottery Co., a division of Whelling Pottery Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. Mark used on La Belle China from 1893-the present. (Barber book)
D204-CC-1001-004	101	U D2	4		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, unknown body	1	0.10	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Unknown, body)
E101-CC-1001-003	104	U E1	1		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	12	1.08	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E101-CC-1001-004	104	U E1	1		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.13	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base)
E101-CC-1001-005	104	U E1	1		CC	1001	005	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial stamped maker's mark (Alfread Meakin), IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7d	1	0.07	1891-1897(www.thepotteries.org)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-Meakin mark base) Mfd by Alfred Meakin (Ltd.), at the Royal Albert, Victoria, and Highgate Potteries in Tunstall, England, 1891-1897
E101-CC-1003-001	104	U E1	1		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, 1900 blue decal, body	2	0.05	1900+	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, 1900+ Decal, body)
E101-CC-1003-002	104	U E1	1		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, Spongeware body, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4g	1	0.07	1840-1860; median 1850	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Spongeware-body)
E101-CC-1003-003	104	U E1	1		CC	1003	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, Flow Blue, body, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4h	1	0.01	1835-1900s? (Snyder book)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Flow Blue-body)
E101-CC-1003-004	104	U E1	1		CC	1003	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, blue Decal w/gilded rim band-rim	1	0.02	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, molded-rim)
E101-CC-1003-005	104	U E1	1		CC	1003	005	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, molded-rim, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4c	1	0.05	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Decal w/Gilded rim band-rim)
E102-CC-1001-001	106	U E1	2		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	2	0.14	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
E102-CC-1001-002	106	U E1	2		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	12	0.64	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
E102-CC-1001-003	106	U E1	2		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.13	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base)
E102-CC-1003	106	U E1	2		CC	1003		Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, body, molded	1	0.26	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, Molded-body)
E103-CC-1001	107	U E1	3		CC	1001		Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	1	0.50	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
E201-CC-1001-001	110	U E2	1		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body (1 burned)	9	0.53	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
E201-CC-1001-002	110	U E2	1		CC	1001	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, base	1	0.06	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
E201-CC-1001-003	110	U E2	1		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	2	0.08	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base)
E201-CC-1001-004	110	U E2	1		CC	1001	004	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, base w/partial stamped maker's mark (John Edwards & Co), IIR pg. 68 Figure 6-7b	1	0.11	1891-1900	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-base w/Maker's mark) John Edwards & Co, Fenton, England (Barber, thepotteries.org)
E201-CC-1003-001	110	U E2	1		CC	1003	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, blue decal body	1	0.04	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Decal-body)

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E201-CC-1003-002	110	U E2	1		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, molded, Basketweave, rim, IIR pg. 64 Figure 6-4b	1	0.11	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Molded rim, basketweave)
E202-CC-1001-001	112	U E2	2		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim	2	0.07	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
E202-CC-1001-002	112	U E2	2		CC	1001	003	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	4	0.15	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
E202-CC-1003-001	112	U E2	2		CC	1003	002	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, molded design, rim, IIR pg.pg. 64 Figure 6-4d	1	0.09	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Molded design on rim edge)
E202-CC-1003-002	112	U E2	2		CC	1003	005	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, body, blue decal	1	0.02	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Decalcomania body)
E202-CC-1003-003	112	U E2	2		CC	1003	006	Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, blue decal, rim	1	0.02	1900+ (Steward's)	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim)
E203-CC-1001	114	U E2	3		CC	1001		Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.06	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic; White Earthenware; Undecorated White Earthenware-body)
E204-CC-1001-001	116	U E2	4		CC	1001	001	Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, rim, rim to base, saucer base, pieces refit	2	2.22	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware-rim, rim to base, refits, shallow bowl)
G104F8-CC-1001	126	U G1	4	8	CC	1001		Ceramic	White Earthenware	N	English Ceramic, body	1	0.02	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910); median 1873	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, Undecorated White Earthenware, body)
E101-CC-1007	104	U E1	1		CC	1007		Ceramic	White Earthenware	Y	English Ceramic, unknown figurine, interior unglazed	2	0.07	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, White Earthenware, unknown figurine, interior unglazed)
E102-CB-1001	106	U E1	2		CB	1001		Ceramic	Yellowware	N	English Ceramic, Ash Glaze, body, IIR pg. 63 Figure 6-3a	1	0.13	unknown	(K. Ulrich-English Ceramic, Yellowware, Ash Glaze, body)
A100-GA-2046	016	U A1	0		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	3	0.16		
A100-GJ-2046	016	U A1	0		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	Y	aqua, body, illegible embossed lettering	1	0.44		
A101F1-GJ-2046	020	U A1	1	1	GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body, molded panel bottle	1	0.02		
A101-GA-2046	021	U A1	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	9	0.39		
A101-GJ-2046-001	021	U A1	1		GJ	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	Y	aqua, body, embossed "D" and "O", all from same panel bottle	4	0.84		
A101-GJ-2046-002	021	U A1	1		GJ	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, shoulder	1	0.22		
A101-GJ-2046-003	021	U A1	1		GJ	2046	003	Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	1	0.04		
A102-GA-2007	024	U A1	2		GA	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, lip, unknown machine-made finish	1	0.14		
A102-GA-2046	024	U A1	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, shoulder	1	0.17		
A201-GA-2046	026	U A2	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	4	0.34		
A201-GJ-2046	026	U A2	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	4	0.34		
A202-GA-2046	032	U A2	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	4	0.06		
A301-GK-2046	034	U A3	1		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	dark olive, body	1	0.11		
A302-GJ-2046	036	U A3	2		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	1	0.06		
A302-GK-2046	036	U A3	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	1	0.01		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
A401-GA-2046	037	U A4	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	2	0.04		
A501-GA-2046	038	U A5	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	6	0.41		
A501-GJ-2046	038	U A5	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	1	0.03		
B101-GA-2046	040	U B1	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	2	0.04		
B101-GL-2046	040	U B1	1		GL	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	opaque, body	1	0.01		
B102-GA-2009	042	U B1	2		GA	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, base	1	0.91		
B103-GA-2046	045	U B1	3	2	GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	2	0.03		
B103-GJ-2046	045	U B1	3	2	GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	4	0.28		
B201-GA-2007	051	U B2	1		GA	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, lip, prescription finish	1	0.15		
B201-GA-2046-001	051	U B2	1		GA	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	6	0.20		
B201-GA-2046-002	051	U B2	1		GA	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, molded body with handblown shoulder/neck (from a three-piece mold)	1	0.65		
B201-GF-2007	051	U B2	1		GF	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, lip/shoulder, bead finish	1	0.28		
B202-GA-2046	053	U B2	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	1	0.04		
C100-GJ-2046	060	U C1	0		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	Y	aqua, shoulder, Coke bottle, with partial label "Cok", molded, modern	1	0.77	modern 1960+	
C101-GA-2009	061	U C1	1		GA	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, base/body, panel bottle w/maker's mark	1	0.78	1900-1916	Mfd by Ilinois Glass Co., Alton, Ill. 1873-1929 (pg 264 Toulase)
C101-GA-2046-001	061	U C1	1		GA	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	6	0.14		
C101-GA-2046-002	061	U C1	1		GA	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, body, panel bottle, embossed "XTR"	1	0.02		
C101-GF-2010	061	U C1	1		GF	2010		Glass	Bottle	Y	brown, base, molded	1	0.01		
C101-GF-2046	061	U C1	1		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	2	0.04		
C101-GJ-2046	061	U C1	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	3	0.06		
C102-GA-2046	064	U C1	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	3	0.06		
C102-GF-2046	064	U C1	2		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	1	0.03		
C102-GI-2046	064	U C1	2		GI	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	violet, body	1	0.04		
C102-GJ-2046-001	064	U C1	2		GJ	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	2	0.15		
C102-GJ-2046-002	064	U C1	2		GJ	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	Y	aqua, body, illegible embossed lettering	2	0.03		
C102-GK-2046	064	U C1	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	1	0.02		
C103-GA-2009	067	U C1	3		GA	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, base, panel bottle,	1	0.07		
C103-GA-2046	067	U C1	3		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, shoulder	1	0.06		
C103-GF-2046	067	U C1	3		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, shoulder	1	0.20		
C103-GJ-2046	067	U C1	3		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body/neck	2	0.06		
C104-GF-2009	071	U C1	4		GF	2009		Glass	Bottle	Y	brown liquor flask, base, with federal liquor embossing, pg. 57 Figure 6-1a	1	1.96	1932	"FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE/ 722 LIQUOR LI6/0-128BOTTLE 5774". Label required by law from 1932-1964. Bottle molds with this label used as late as 1974.
C201-GA-2010	074	U C2	1		GA	2010		Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, base, molded/dimpled	1	0.07		
C201-GA-2046	074	U C2	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	20	0.36		
C201-GC-2046	074	U C2	1		GC	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	green, body, panel bottle	1	0.01		
C201-GF-2046	074	U C2	1		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	4	0.05		
C201-GI-2046	074	U C2	1		GI	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	violet, body	1	0.07		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
C201-GJ-2046	074	U C2	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	2	0.91		
C202-GA-2046	075	U C2	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	15	0.18		
C202-GF-2046	075	U C2	2		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	10	0.38		
C202-GJ-2046	075	U C2	2		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	5	0.23		
C202-GK-2046	075	U C2	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	5	0.12		
C203-GA-2046	079	U C2	3		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	2	0.04		
D101-GJ-2046	086	U D1	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	5	0.25		
D102-GA-2046-001	088	U D1	2		GA	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	4	0.12		
D102-GA-2046-002	088	U D1	2		GA	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, body, embossed "A", from a panel bottle	1	0.06		
D102-GE-2046	088	U D1	2		GE	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	amber, neck	1	0.12		
D102-GJ-2009	088	U D1	2		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base	1	0.15		
D102-GJ-2046	088	U D1	2		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	1	0.07		
D102-GK-2046	088	U D1	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	1	0.58		
D103-GA-2046	090	U D1	3		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	17	0.71		
D103-GE-2046	090	U D1	3		GE	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	amber, body	3	0.04		
D103-GF-2046	090	U D1	3		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	4	0.05		
D103-GJ-2046	090	U D1	3		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	10	0.33		
D103-GK-2046	090	U D1	3		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	4	0.11		
D104-GA-2046	100	U D1	4		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	4	0.05		
D104-GD-2046	100	U D1	4		GD	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	blue, body	1	0.01		
D104-GF-2009	100	U D1	4		GF	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, base	1	0.04		
D104-GF-2046	100	U D1	4		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	2	0.03		
D104-GJ-2009	100	U D1	4		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base	1	0.01		
D201-GJ-2046	095	U D2	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	6	0.76		
D202-GA-2009	097	U D2	2		GA	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, base	1	0.07		
D202-GA-2046-001	097	U D2	2		GA	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	25	0.63		
D202-GA-2046-002	097	U D2	2		GA	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, body, embossed "NT" with part of a design	1	0.05		
D202-GA-2046-003	097	U D2	2		GA	2046	003	Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, body, all from the same bottle; 2 refit and are embossed "RMICK &C/TIMOR", IIR pg. 57 Figure 6-1c	5	1.12		probably McCormick & CO., Baltimore, MD
D202-GA-2046-004	097	U D2	2		GA	2046	004	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body, molded	2	0.08		
D202-GD-2047	097	U D2	2		GD	2047		Glass	Bottle	Y	blue, body, painted (poss. gold)	1	0.01		
D202-GF-2046	097	U D2	2		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	6	0.40		
D202-GJ-2007	097	U D2	2		GJ	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, lip, patent/extract finish	1	0.06		
D202-GJ-2009	097	U D2	2		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base	1	0.17		
D202-GJ-2046-001	097	U D2	2		GJ	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	18	1.10		
D202-GJ-2046-002	097	U D2	2		GJ	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	Y	aqua, body, embossed "IIA" from a panel bottle (poss. same vessel as D202-GJ-2007)	1	0.10		
D202-GJ-2046-003	097	U D2	2		GJ	2046	003	Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body, with mold lines	2	0.07		
D202-GJ-2046-004	097	U D2	2		GJ	2046	004	Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body, from a panel bottle	1	0.15		
D202-GK-2009	097	U D2	2		GK	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, base	1	0.55		
D202-GK-2046	097	U D2	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	3	0.11		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
D203F5-GA-2046-001	102	U D2	3	5	GA	2046	001	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	2	0.04		
D203F5-GA-2046-002	102	U D2	3	5	GA	2046	002	Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body, molded, poss. condiment bottle	1	0.15		
D203F5-GE-2046	102	U D2	3	5	GE	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	amber, body	1	0.04		
D203F5-GK-2009	102	U D2	3	5	GK	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, base, 1 kick-up	2	0.82		
D203F5-GK-2046	102	U D2	3	5	GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	2	0.08		
D203-GA-2009	098	U D2	3		GA	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, base, base/body	2	0.27		
D203-GA-2042	098	U D2	3		GA	2042		Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, whole, poss. condiment bottle with screw top, molded, 6 grooves along base, maker's mark	1	2.99	1962-present	bottle manufactured by Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation's plant in Houston, TX 1962-as late as present
D203-GA-2046	098	U D2	3		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body, 2 w/mold lines	15	0.78		
D203-GF-2046	098	U D2	3		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	1	0.01		
D203-GJ-2009	098	U D2	3		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base, with mold line	1	1.36		
D203-GJ-2046	098	U D2	3		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	5	0.17		
D203-GK-2046	098	U D2	3		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, (1 pc dark olive), body	8	0.38		
D204-GA-2046	101	U D2	4		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	3	0.11		
D204-GF-2046	101	U D2	4		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	1	0.05		
D204-GI-2046	101	U D2	4		GI	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	violet, body	1	0.23		
D204-GJ-2046	101	U D2	4		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body, molded	1	0.04		
E101-GA-2007	104	U E1	1		GA	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, lip, bead finish	1	0.12		
E101-GA-2046	104	U E1	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	72	2.11		
E101-GF-2007	104	U E1	1		GF	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, lip/body, w/mold seam, poss. bead finish, poss. early 20th century snuff jar	1	0.11	early 1900s?	
E101-GF-2046	104	U E1	1		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body, 1 w/mold line	3	0.14		
E101-GJ-2007	104	U E1	1		GJ	2007		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, lip/neck/shoulder, double bead finish	1	0.52		
E101-GJ-2046	104	U E1	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	25	2.10		
E101-GK-2046	104	U E1	1		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	1	0.03		
E101-GL-2009	104	U E1	1		GL	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	opaque, base, w/maker's mark "R HE", probably from a cosmetic jar	1	0.14		
E101-GN-2046	104	U E1	1		GN	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	yellow, body, molded	1	0.07		
E102-GA-2009	106	U E1	2		GA	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, base	4	0.09		
E102-GA-2046	106	U E1	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body, some from condiment bottle	15	0.29		
E102-GJ-2009	106	U E1	2		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base	1	0.02		
E102-GJ-2046	106	U E1	2		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	8	0.28		
E102-GK-2046	106	U E1	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	3	0.15		
E201-GA-2046	110	U E2	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	42	1.48		
E201-GF-2046	110	U E2	1		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	2	0.05		
E201-GI-2009	110	U E2	1		GI	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	violet, base	1	0.18		
E201-GJ-2046	110	U E2	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	12	0.46		
E201-GK-2046	110	U E2	1		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	9	0.56		
E202-GA-2046	112	U E2	2		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	Y	clear, body, panel bottle, embossed "RE"	1	0.13		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E202-GF-2009	112	U E2	2		GF	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, base	1	0.12		
E202-GJ-2009	112	U E2	2		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base	2	0.14		
E202-GJ-2046	112	U E2	2		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	Y	aqua, body, embossed "58", IIR pg. 57 Figure 6-1b	1	0.07	1880-1910	from a Ball Mason jar embossed "Mason's Patent Nov. 30th 1858", widely produced from 1880-1910
E202-GK-2046	112	U E2	2		GK	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	olive, body	2	0.30		
E203-GA-2046	114	U E2	3		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	1	0.04		
E203-GJ-2009	114	U E2	3		GJ	2009		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, base, from a Coke bottle	1	0.37		
E205F6-GA-2046	117	U E2	5	6	GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	1	0.03		
E205F6-GJ-2046	117	U E2	5	6	GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body, handblown	1	0.02		
G101-GA-2046	119	U G1	1		GA	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	clear, body	1	0.03		
G101-GF-2046	119	U G1	1		GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	1	0.08		
G101-GJ-2046	119	U G1	1		GJ	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	aqua, body	1	0.06		
G102F8-GF-2046	122	U G1	2	8	GF	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	brown, body	1	0.05		
Z101-GE-2046	131	U Z1	1		GE	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	amber, body, molded	4	0.32		
Z102-GE-2046	129	U Z1	2		GE	2046		Glass	Bottle	N	amber, body	2	0.12		
A100-GJ-2007	016	U A1	0		GJ	2007		Glass	Bottle/Jar	N	aqua, lip, bead finish	1	0.41		
A100-GA-2044	016	U A1	0		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
A101-GA-2044	021	U A1	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	2	0.02		
A102-GA-2044	024	U A1	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
A201-GA-2044-001	026	U A2	1		GA	2044	001	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body, handblown	15	0.25		
A201-GA-2044-002	026	U A2	1		GA	2044	002	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body, from same vessel as A201-GA-2044-003 & A501-GA-2044-002	4	0.15	circa 1897	Resembles Phoenix Glass Company's manufacturing techniques for decorating incandescent gas chimneys (Sullivan article in lighting book)
A201-GA-2044-003	026	U A2	1		GA	2044	003	Glass	Chimney	Y	clear, rim, stamped with zigzag design, refits with 1 from A501-GA-2044-002	1	0.09	circa 1897	Resembles Phoenix Glass Company's manufacturing techniques for decorating incandescent gas chimneys (Sullivan article in lighting book)
A202-GA-2044	032	U A2	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	2	0.01		
A302-GA-2044	036	U A3	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
A401-GA-2044	037	U A4	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	9	0.04		
A501-GA-2044-001	038	U A5	1		GA	2044	001	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body, some from same vessel as A201-GA-2044 & A501-GA-2044-002	15	0.37		
A501-GA-2044-002	038	U A5	1		GA	2044	002	Glass	Chimney	Y	clear, rim, stamped with zigzag design, refits with 1 from A201-GA-2044	1	0.01	circa 1897	Resembles Phoenix Glass Company's manufacturing techniques for decorating incandescent gas chimneys (Sullivan article in lighting book)
B101-GA-2044	040	U B1	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	2	0.02		
B101-GL-2044	040	U B1	1		GL	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	opaque, body	3	0.01		
B201-GA-2044-001	051	U B2	1		GA	2044	001	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, rim	1	0.02		
B201-GA-2044-002	051	U B2	1		GA	2044	002	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body, burned	1	0.01		
B201-GJ-2044	051	U B2	1		GJ	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	aqua, body, heavy patina	1	0.02		
C101-GA-2044	061	U C1	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	3	0.02		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
C102-GA-2044	064	U C1	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, 1 burned	4	0.06		
C103-GA-2044	067	U C1	3		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear	2	0.03		
C201-GA-2044	074	U C2	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	5	0.04		
C202-GA-2044-001	075	U C2	2		GA	2044	001	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	30	0.18		
C202-GA-2044-002	075	U C2	2		GA	2044	002	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, rim	4	0.06		
C202-GA-2044-003	075	U C2	2		GA	2044	003	Glass	Chimney	Y	clear, rim, ruffled edge	1	0.03		
C203F4-GA-2044-001	080	U C2	3	4	GA	2044	001	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	2	0.02		
C203F4-GA-2044-002	080	U C2	3	4	GA	2044	002	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, rim	1	0.02		
C203-GA-2044	079	U C2	3		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
D103-GA-2044	090	U D1	3		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	4	0.02		
D202-GA-2044	097	U D2	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	7	0.06		
D203F5-GA-2044	102	U D2	3	5	GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	4	0.01		
D203-GA-2044	098	U D2	3		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
E101-GA-2044-001	104	U E1	1		GA	2044	001	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	17	0.10		
E101-GA-2044-002	104	U E1	1		GA	2044	002	Glass	Chimney	Y	clear, rim, ruffled edge	3	0.20		
E101-GA-2044-003	104	U E1	1		GA	2044	003	Glass	Chimney	N	clear, rim	1	0.05		
E102-GA-2044	106	U E1	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body, 2 burned pieces	14	0.09		
E103-GA-2044	107	U E1	3		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	4	0.03		
E201-GA-2044	110	U E2	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	15	0.13		
E202-GA-2044	112	U E2	2		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
G101-GA-2044	119	U G1	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	2	0.01		
Z101-GA-2044	131	U Z1	1		GA	2044		Glass	Chimney	N	clear, body	2	0.01		
A100-GA-2001	016	U A1	0		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	12	0.47		
A100-GJ-2001	016	U A1	0		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	6	0.46		
A101F1-GA-2001	020	U A1	1	1	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	1	0.06		
A101F1-GJ-2001	020	U A1	1	1	GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	1	0.10		
A101-GA-2001	021	U A1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear, 1 piece is plate glass (very thick)	27	0.98		
A101-GJ-2001	021	U A1	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	3	0.70		
A102-GA-2001	024	U A1	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	2	0.02		
A102-GJ-2001	024	U A1	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	2	0.10		
A201-GJ-2001	026	U A2	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	20	0.61		
A202-GA-2001	032	U A2	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear, 1 piece burned	5	0.06		
A301-GA-2001	034	U A3	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	13	0.31		
A301-GJ-2001	034	U A3	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	77	4.24		
A302-GA-2001	036	U A3	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	4	0.07		
A302-GJ-2001	036	U A3	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	1	0.10		
A401-GJ-2001	037	U A4	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	5	0.40		
A501-GA-2001	038	U A5	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	3	0.03		
A501-GJ-2001	038	U A5	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	1	0.03		
B101-GA-2001	040	U B1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear, patina, some handblown	7	0.12		
B101-GJ-2001	040	U B1	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua, heavy patina	2	0.11		
B102F2-GA-2001	043	U B1	2	2	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	1	0.03		
B102-GA-2001	042	U B1	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear, heavy patina	1	0.01		
B103-GA-2001	045	U B1	3	2	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear and aqua combined	27	1.31		

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B201-GA-2001	051	U B2	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	99	4.73		
B201-GJ-2001	051	U B2	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	5	0.90		
B202-GA-2001	053	U B2	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	6	0.15		
C101-GA-2001	061	U C1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	67	2.32		
C101-GJ-2001	061	U C1	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	61	6.89		
C102-GA-2001	064	U C1	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	65	2.03		
C102-GJ-2001	064	U C1	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	36	1.91		
C103F3-GA-2001	068	U C1	3	3	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	7	0.72		
C103-GA-2001	067	U C1	3		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	15	0.16		
C103-GJ-2001	067	U C1	3		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	24	2.73		
C104-GA-2001	071	U C1	4		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	7	0.26		
C201-GA-2001	074	U C2	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	69	2.37		
C201-GJ-2001	074	U C2	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	51	2.51		
C202-GA-2001	075	U C2	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	262	5.50		
C202-GJ-2001	075	U C2	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	187	7.79		
C203F4-GA-2001	080	U C2	3	4	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	14	0.53		
C203F4-GJ-2001	080	U C2	3	4	GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	4	0.29		
C203-GA-2001	079	U C2	3		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	10	0.20		
C203-GJ-2001	079	U C2	3		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	11	0.74		
D101-GA-2001	086	U D1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	10	0.47		
D101-GJ-2001	086	U D1	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	2	0.07		
D102-GA-2001	088	U D1	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	32	0.72		
D102-GJ-2001	088	U D1	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	5	0.14		
D103-GA-2001	090	U D1	3		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	122	1.77		
D103-GJ-2001	090	U D1	3		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	25	0.85		
D104-GA-2001	100	U D1	4		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	36	0.65		
D104-GJ-2001	100	U D1	4		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	6	0.16		
D201-GA-2001	095	U D2	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	18	0.64		
D201-GJ-2001	095	U D2	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	96	6.33		
D202-GA-2001	097	U D2	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	110	2.97		
D202-GJ-2001	097	U D2	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	245	8.76		
D203F5-GA-2001	102	U D2	3	5	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	45	1.80		
D203F5-GJ-2001	102	U D2	3	5	GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	10	0.45		
D203-GA-2001	098	U D2	3		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	136	3.46		
D203-GJ-2001	098	U D2	3		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	64	1.99		
D204-GA-2001	101	U D2	4		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	19	0.40		
D204-GJ-2001	101	U D2	4		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	23	0.62		
E101-GA-2001	104	U E1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	308	7.95		
E101-GJ-2001	104	U E1	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	173	9.00		
E102-GA-2001	106	U E1	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	172	4.06		
E102-GJ-2001	106	U E1	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	63	1.79		
E103-GA-2001	107	U E1	3		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	16	0.40		
E103-GJ-2001	107	U E1	3		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	2	0.05		
E201-GA-2001	110	U E2	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	116	2.54		
E201-GJ-2001	110	U E2	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	44	1.93		
E202-GA-2001	112	U E2	2		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	22	0.44		

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E202-GJ-2001	112	U E2	2		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	32	1.66		
E203-GA-2001	114	U E2	3		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	11	0.69		
E203-GJ-2001	114	U E2	3		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	10	1.04		
E205F6-GA-2001	117	U E2	5	6	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	3	0.09		
E205F6-GJ-2001	117	U E2	5	6	GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	1	0.11		
G101-GA-2001	119	U G1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	1	0.01		
G101-GJ-2001	119	U G1	1		GJ	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	aqua	4	0.06		
G104F8-GA-2001	126	U G1	4	8	GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	1	0.03		
Z101-GA-2001	131	U Z1	1		GA	2001		Glass	Window Glass	N	clear	1	0.01		
A201-SG-8003	026	U A2	1		SG	8003		Leather	Leather Strip	N	small	1	0.01		
A100-LM-5017	016	U A1	0		LM	5017		Lithic	Calcite	N	indeterminate	1	0.01		
A101-LM-5017	021	U A1	1		LM	5017		Lithic	Calcite	N	indeterminate	1	0.01		
B101-LM-5017	040	U B1	1		LM	5017		Lithic	Calcite	N	indeterminate	8	0.11		
B201-LM-5017	051	U B2	1		LM	5017		Lithic	Calcite	N	indeterminate	3	0.14		
C201-LM-5017	074	U C2	1		LM	5017		Lithic	Calcite	N	indeterminate	3	0.03		
E203-LM-5017	114	U E2	3		LM	5017		Lithic	Calcite	N	indeterminate	1	0.01		
D101-LA-5001	086	U D1	1		LA	5001		Lithic	Chert	N		3	0.03		
E204-LF-5001	116	U E2	4		LF	5001		Lithic	Limestone frag	N	unmodified	2	0.07		
A201-LI-5017	026	U A2	1		LI	5017		Lithic	Lithic	N	indeterminate	2	0.05		
E201-LA-5007	110	U E2	1		LA	5007		Lithic	Lithic	N	flint/chert heat spall and flake	2	0.03		
D104-LC-5001	100	U D1	4		LC	5001		Lithic	Quartzite	N	unmodified	1	0.20		
D104-LD-5001	100	U D1	4		LD	5001		Lithic	Sulphur	N	sulphur frag	1	0.04		
D104-LA-5007	100	U D1	4		LA	5007		Lithic	Unworked flake	N	chert, shatter frag	1	0.01		
D201-LA-5007	095	U D2	1		LA	5007		Lithic	Unworked flake	N	lithic	1	0.35		
E101-LA-5007	104	U E1	1		LA	5007		Lithic	Unworked flake	N	chert/flint, shatter frag	1	0.03		
G101-LA-5007	119	U G1	1		LA	5007		Lithic	Unworked flake	N	burned chert	1	0.05		
A201-MA-3171	026	U A2	1		MA	3171		Metal	Cap	N	bottle, ferrous, crown cap (sides crimped)	1	0.22		
A301-MH-3172	034	U A3	1		MH	3172		Metal	Cap	N	bottle, black, aluminum, screw sides	1	0.08		
A301-SB-8001	034	U A3	1		SB	8001		Metal	Cap	N	screw cap, black	1	0.03		
D201-MA-3171	095	U D2	1		MA	3171		Metal	Cap	N	bottle, ferrous, crown cap (sides crimped)	1	0.12		
G101-MA-3089	119	U G1	1		MA	3089		Metal	Champagne Cork top	N	ferrous, round	1	0.05		
A100-MB-3164	016	U A1	0		MB	3164		Metal	Coin	Y	complete, cuprous, 1883 5-cent piece	1	0.17	1883	
C101-MB-3164	061	U C1	1		MB	3164		Metal	Coin	Y	complete, 1970 Lincoln Memorial	1	0.11	1970	
E202-MB-3164	112	U E2	2		MB	3164		Metal	Coin	Y	complete, copper/nickel, 1924 Buffalo Nickel	1	0.17	1924	Denver mint, 75% copper, 25% nickel
G101-MB-3164	119	U G1	1		MB	3164		Metal	Coin	Y	complete, U.S. Lincoln memorial penny	1	0.09		
E201-SH-8003	110	U E2	1		SH	8003		Metal	Enamel	N	blue and white, enamel chip from Graniteware vessel	1	0.01		
A201-MA-3012	026	U A2	1		MA	3012		Metal	Hardware	N	ferrous	1	0.04		
A301-MA-3018	034	U A3	1		MA	3018		Metal	Hardware	N	washer, ferrous, square	1	0.21		
A302-MA-3174	036	U A3	2		MA	3174		Metal	Hardware	N	metal band frag, ferrous, thick flat	1	2.55		

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B102F2-ME-3136	043	U B1	2	2	ME	3136		Metal	Hardware	N	tube, lead	1	0.03		
B102-MA-3007	042	U B1	2		MA	3007		Metal	Hardware	N	round spike, ferrous, wire	1	2.20		
B201-MB-3136	051	U B2	1		MB	3136		Metal	Hardware	N	pipe/tube, cuprous	1	0.20		
C100-MA-3107	060	U C1	0		MA	3107		Metal	Hardware	N	toy wheel, ferrous metal w/plastic wheel, poss. from toy bike	1	3.97		
C101-MA-3049	061	U C1	1		MA	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, ferrous	1	0.20		
C101-MB-3035	061	U C1	1		MB	3035		Metal	Hardware	N	round wire, copper	1	0.13		
D101-MA-3049	086	U D1	1		MA	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, ferrous	1	0.06		
D102-MA-3049	088	U D1	2		MA	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, ferrous, poss. bracket	1	0.25		
D103-MA-3015	090	U D1	3		MA	3015		Metal	Hardware	N	hex bolt with square nut, ferrous	2	1.06		
D103-MB-3043	090	U D1	3		MB	3043		Metal	Hardware	N	latch, cuprous	1	0.05		
D201-MA-3015	095	U D2	1		MA	3015		Metal	Hardware	N	bolt, ferrous	2	0.59		
D201-MA-3049	095	U D2	1		MA	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, ferrous	3	2.69		
D201-MB-3035	095	U D2	1		MB	3035		Metal	Hardware	N	round strand wire, copper, coated with blue material	1	0.03		
D203-MA-3007	098	U D2	3		MA	3007		Metal	Hardware	N	round spike, ferrous	1	2.16		
D203-MA-3035	098	U D2	3		MA	3035		Metal	Hardware	N	round wire, ferrous	1	0.06		
D203-MB-3035	098	U D2	3		MB	3035		Metal	Hardware	N	round wire, cuprous	1	0.02		
D203-ME-3018	098	U D2	3		ME	3018		Metal	Hardware	N	washer, small, lead	2	0.08		
E101-MA-3049	104	U E1	1		MA	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, ferrous, plate frag	1	0.70		
E101-MA-3136	104	U E1	1		MA	3136		Metal	Hardware	N	pipe collar, ferrous	1	0.72		
E102-MB-3049	106	U E1	2		MB	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, cuprous, rectangular, flat w/rounded end	1	0.84		
E102-ME-3018	106	U E1	2		ME	3018		Metal	Hardware	N	washer, lead	1	0.04		
E201-MA-3035	110	U E2	1		MA	3035		Metal	Hardware	N	round wire, ferrous, 2 stranded twisted	1	0.05		
E201-MA-3042	110	U E2	1		MA	3042		Metal	Hardware	N	hinge, ferrous, poss. from cabinet or refridgerator door	1	1.19		
E201-MA-3049	110	U E2	1		MA	3049		Metal	Hardware	N	indeterminate, ferrous wire with poss. aluminum tab attached	1	0.22		
E201-MI-3176	110	U E2	1		MI	3176		Metal	Hardware	N	nail head covers, lead, small flat discs	3	0.02		
E203-MA-3175	114	U E2	3		MA	3175		Metal	Hardware	N	thick metal band, ferrous, pieces refit, poss. barrel hoop	5	10.93		
B101-MH-3088	040	U B1	1		MH	3088		Metal	Pie Plate/Baking Pan	N	aluminum, almost complete	1	1.11		
E101-MB-3039	104	U E1	1		MB	3039		Metal	Ring	N	brass, small	1	0.01		
A301-MA-3012	034	U A3	1		MA	3012		Metal	Screw	N	ferrous	1	0.20		
A501-MA-3012	038	U A5	1		MA	3012		Metal	Screw	N	ferrous	1	0.03		
C101-MB-3012	061	U C1	1		MB	3012		Metal	Screw	N	brass	2	0.19		
D201-MA-3012	095	U D2	1		MA	3012		Metal	Screw	N	ferrous, with large flat square plates/heads	2	0.33		
D204-MB-3012	101	U D2	4		MB	3012		Metal	Screw	N	flat head wood screw, brass	1	0.03		
E201-MA-3012	110	U E2	1		MA	3012		Metal	Screw	N	ferrous	2	0.14		
D104-MH-3033	100	U D1	4		MH	3033		Metal	Snap	Y	aluminum, round, stars cut out, rivet in the center	1	0.05		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
A100-MB-3093	016	U A1	0		MB	3093		Metal	Spoon	Y	silverplate, decorated handle	1	1.47	1951	"Magnolia" aka "Inspiration" pattern by Rogers Bros. 1951
A101-MA-3016	021	U A1	1		MA	3016		Metal	Staple	N	small, ferrous	1	0.23		
A201-MA-3017	026	U A2	1		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	2	0.42		
A501-MA-3017	038	U A5	1		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	1	0.17		
B101-MA-3017	040	U B1	1		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	1	0.26		
B201-MA-3016	051	U B2	1		MA	3016		Metal	Staple	N	small, ferrous	1	0.17		
C102-MA-3017	064	U C1	2		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	1	0.35		
D202-MA-3017	097	U D2	2		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	1	0.35		
E101-MA-3017	104	U E1	1		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	4	0.72		
E201-MA-3017	110	U E2	1		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	1	0.23		
E202-MA-3017	112	U E2	2		MA	3017		Metal	Staple	N	large, ferrous	1	0.18		
B101-MA-3010	040	U B1	1		MA	3010		Metal	Tack	N	round, ferrous	2	0.05		
B201-MA-3010	051	U B2	1		MA	3010		Metal	Tack	N	round, wire	1	0.03		
C202-MA-3009	075	U C2	2		MA	3009		Metal	Tack	N	square, ferrous	5	0.15		
C202-MA-3010	075	U C2	2		MA	3010		Metal	Tack	N	round, ferrous	5	0.44		
D101-MA-3009	086	U D1	1		MA	3009		Metal	Tack	N	round, ferrous, with square plate	1	0.15		
D104-MA-3009	100	U D1	4		MA	3009		Metal	Tack	N	square, ferrous	1	0.05		
D201-MA-3010	095	U D2	1		MA	3010		Metal	Tack	N	round, ferrous	17	1.43		
D202-MA-3011	097	U D2	2		MA	3011		Metal	Tack	N	indeterminate, ferrous	8	0.75		
E101-MA-3009	104	U E1	1		MA	3009		Metal	Tack	N	square, ferrous	44	1.65		
E101-MA-3010	104	U E1	1		MA	3010		Metal	Tack	N	round, ferrous, 23 roofing nails, 2 w/plate head	25	2.18		
E101-MB-3011	104	U E1	1		MB	3011		Metal	Tack	N	brass, head only	1	0.02		
E201-MA-3009	110	U E2	1		MA	3009		Metal	Tack	N	square, ferrous	4	0.26		
E201-MA-3010	110	U E2	1		MA	3010		Metal	Tack	N	round, ferrous	3	0.20		
E101-MA-3177	104	U E1	1		MA	3177		Metal	Tire Valve Stem Cap	N	ferrous	1	0.05		
D101-MA-3177	086	U D1	1		MA	3177		Metal	Valve Stem	N	ferrous, from a bike	1	0.03		
A201-MH-3177	026	U A2	1		MH	3177		Modern	Aluminum foil	N	modern	1	0.01		
D101-MH-3177	086	U D1	1		MH	3177		Modern	Aluminum foil	N	modern	1	0.01		
G101-MH-3177	119	U G1	1		MH	3177		Modern	Aluminum foil	N	modern	1	0.22		
A101-MH-3177	021	U A1	1		MH	3177		Modern	Gum Wrapper	N	modern aluminum foil wrapper	1	0.01		
D201-GA-2045	095	U D2	1		GA	2045		Modern	Light Bulb	Y	90-Watt floodlight hood & bulb with lettering	6	1.40		
A101-SB-8001	021	U A1	1		SB	8001		Modern	Plastic	N	modern, orange twist tie, plastic with metal wire	1	0.01		
E101-MH-3177	104	U E1	1		MH	3177		Modern	Pull Tab	N	aluminum pull tab from drink can	1	0.02		
C101-MA-3177	061	U C1	1		MA	3177		Modern	Spark Plug	N	Champion Resistor	1	2.06		
D201-RB-4010	095	U D2	1		RB	4010		Modern	Toy Tire	N	modern	1	0.44		
G101-SC-8001	119	U G1	1		SC	8001		Modern	Vinyl frags	N	pink/black	2	0.01		
D101-SF-8007	086	U D1	1		SF	8007		Modern	Window Screen	N	nylon, modern	5	0.02		
D201-SF-8007	095	U D2	1		SF	8007		Modern	Window Screen	N	nylon	1	0.01		
E102-ME-3117	106	U E1	2		ME	3117		Munitions	Buckshot	N	lead, unknown caliber. IIR pg. 72 Figure 6-4a	5	0.31		
C202-MB-3116	075	U C2	2		MB	3116		Munitions	Bullet	N	.32 caliber automatic, copper jacket	1	0.16		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E101-ME-3116	104	U E1	1		ME	3116		Munitions	Bullet	N	lead, .38 caliber, fired	2	0.36		
E102-ME-3116	106	U E1	2		ME	3116		Munitions	Bullet	N	lead, unknown caliber	2	0.40		
D103-MA-3114	090	U D1	3		MA	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Bullet Casing	Y	steel, .38 caliber, Headstamp "PETERS .38 SPL", IIR pg. 72 Fig. 6-4c	1	0.15	1887-1934	Peters Cartridge Company, 1887-1934 (merged with Remington UMC)
A201-MB-3114	026	U A2	1		MB	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Casing	N	cuprous, poss. .45 caliber pistol, IIR pg. 72 Fig. 6-4d	1	0.22		
A301-MB-3114	034	U A3	1		MB	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Casing	N	cuprous	4	0.35		
D202-MB-3114	097	U D2	2		MB	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Casing	N	brass, .45 caliber	5	0.60		
D203-MB-3114	098	U D2	3		MB	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Casing	N	cuprous, .45 caliber	1	0.15		
E101-MB-3114	104	U E1	1		MB	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Casing	N	poss., .45 caliber shell casing, brass	1	0.17		
E102-MB-3114	106	U E1	2		MB	3114		Munitions	Center Fire Casing	N	cuprous, .45 caliber, .22 caliber	2	0.07		
D103-MB-3179	090	U D1	3		MB	3179		Munitions	Percussion Cap	N	cuprous	1	0.01		
D202-MB-3113	097	U D2	2		MB	3113		Munitions	Rim Fire Casing	N	brass, .22 caliber, IIR pg. 72 Fig. 6-4e	1	0.03		
E201-MB-3113	110	U E2	1		MB	3113		Munitions	Rim Fire Casing	N	cuprous, .22 caliber shell	1	0.04		
C202-MB-3178	075	U C2	2		MB	3178		Munitions	Shotgun Shell Base	Y	brass, headstamped "U. M. C. No. 12 BLACK CLUB"	2	0.05	1867-1902	12 gauge paper casing shotgun shell, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 1867-1902
E101-MB-3178	104	U E1	1		MB	3178		Munitions	Shotgun Shell Base	Y	brass, 2 are headstamped, "U.M.C.CO. No 12 NEW CLUB"	3	0.39	1867-1902	12-gauge paper casing shotgun shell, Union Metallic Catridge Company, 1867-1902
E102-MB-3178	106	U E1	2		MB	3178		Munitions	Shotgun Shell Base	N	cuprous, unknown caliber	1	0.02		
E202-MB-3178	112	U E2	2		MB	3178		Munitions	Shotgun Shell Base	Y	brass, headstamped, "U.M.C.CO. No 12 NEW CLUB", IIR pg. 72 Fig. 6-4b	1	0.01	1867-1902	12 gauge paper casing shotgun shell, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 1867-1902
A100-MA-3008	016	U A1	0		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	11	1.40		
A101F1-MA-3008	020	U A1	1	1	MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	13	2.40		
A101-MA-3008	021	U A1	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	62	10.60		
A201-MA-3008	026	U A2	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	9	1.00		
A202-MA-3008	032	U A2	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	5	0.60		
A301-MA-3008	034	U A3	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	50	6.60		
A501-MA-3008	038	U A5	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.20		
B101-MA-3008	040	U B1	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	24	2.60		
B102F2-MA-3008	043	U B1	2	2	MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	3	0.60		
B104-MA-3008	048	U B1	4		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.06		
B201-MA-3008	051	U B2	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	22	3.20		
B202-MA-3008	053	U B2	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	3	0.40		
C101-MA-3008	061	U C1	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	8	1.00		
C102-MA-3008	064	U C1	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	0.80		
C103F3-MA-3008	068	U C1	3	3	MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.13		
C103-MA-3008	067	U C1	3		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.03		
C104-MA-3008	071	U C1	4		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	0.75		
C201-MA-3008	074	U C2	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	17	2.60		
C202-MA-3008	075	U C2	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	26	3.20		
C203F4-MA-3008	080	U C2	3	4	MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.20		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
D101-MA-3008	086	U D1	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	2	0.20		
D102-MA-3008	088	U D1	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	3	0.40		
D103-MA-3008	090	U D1	3		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	22	2.50		
D104-MA-3008	100	U D1	4		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	0.60		
D201-MA-3008	095	U D2	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	8	1.60		
D202-MA-3008	097	U D2	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	56	19.00		
D203-MA-3008	098	U D2	3		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	33	10.60		
D204-MA-3008	101	U D2	4		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	10	3.60		
E101-MA-3008	104	U E1	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	118	9.80		
E102-MA-3008	106	U E1	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	130	11.40		
E201-MA-3008	110	U E2	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	18	2.60		
E202-MA-3008	112	U E2	2		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	19	5.60		
E203-MA-3008	114	U E2	3		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	7	2.80		
E204-MA-3008	116	U E2	4		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	11	3.20		
G101-MA-3008	119	U G1	1		MA	3008		Nail	Indeterminate Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	5	0.80		
A100-MA-3006	016	U A1	0		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	4	0.49		
A101F1-MA-3006	020	U A1	1	1	MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	1	0.04		
A101-MA-3006	021	U A1	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	8	0.66		
A102-MA-3006	024	U A1	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	1	0.13		
A201-MA-3006	026	U A2	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	18	1.81		
A202-MA-3006	032	U A2	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	5	0.17		
A301-MA-3006	034	U A3	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	43	4.27		
A302-MA-3006	036	U A3	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	1	0.30		
A501-MA-3006	038	U A5	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	1	0.10		
B101-MA-3006	040	U B1	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire, 2 roofing nails	18	1.62		
B102-MA-3006	042	U B1	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, nail	3	0.11		
B201-MA-3006	051	U B2	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	2	0.53		
C101-MA-3006	061	U C1	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	34	3.95		
C102-MA-3006	064	U C1	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	6	0.66		
C103F3-MA-3006	068	U C1	3	3	MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire, with cap on head	1	0.20		
C201-MA-3006	074	U C2	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire, 14 w/lead heads, 18 roofing nails, 7 lead heads from wire nails	78	8.62		
C202-MA-3006	075	U C2	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	7	0.56		
D101-MA-3006	086	U D1	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	7	1.04		
D102-MA-3006	088	U D1	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	17	2.50		
D103-MA-3006	090	U D1	3		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	8	0.53		
D201-MA-3006	095	U D2	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	38	5.40		
D202-MA-3006	097	U D2	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	21	5.44		
D203F5-MA-3006	102	U D2	3	5	MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	3	0.13		
D203-MA-3006	098	U D2	3		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	5	1.27		
D204-MA-3006	101	U D2	4		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	2	0.51		
E101-MA-3006	104	U E1	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	69	6.32		
E102-MA-3006	106	U E1	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	2	0.56		
E201-MA-3006	110	U E2	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	10	1.34		
E202-MA-3006	112	U E2	2		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	3	0.47		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E204-MA-3006	116	U E2	4		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	2	0.15		
G101-MA-3006	119	U G1	1		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous, wire	5	0.43		
XXXX-MA-3006	XX	XXX	X		MA	3006		Nail	Round Nail	N	ferrous	3	0.29		
A101-MA-3003	021	U A1	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.12		
A301-MA-3003	034	U A3	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	6	0.70		
B101-MA-3003	040	U B1	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.09		
B201-MA-3003	051	U B2	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	3	0.45		
C101-MA-3003	061	U C1	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	0.67		
C102-MA-3003	064	U C1	2		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.19		
C102-MA-3180	064	U C1	2		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	4	0.27		
C103-MA-3180	067	U C1	3		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	3	0.13		
C201-MA-3003	074	U C2	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	10	1.04		
C202-MA-3003	075	U C2	2		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	14	1.46		
D101-MA-3003	086	U D1	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.08		
D101-MA-3180	086	U D1	1		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	1	0.06		
D102-MA-3003	088	U D1	2		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	0.85		
D103-MA-3180	090	U D1	3		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	7	0.87		
D104-MA-3003	100	U D1	4		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	11	1.36		
D201-MA-3180	095	U D2	1		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	2	0.30		
D202-MA-3003	097	U D2	2		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	6	2.00		
D203F5-MA-3003	102	U D2	3	5	MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	2	0.48		
D203-MA-3003	098	U D2	3		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	6	1.88		
D204-MA-3003	101	U D2	4		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	1.00		
E101-MA-3003	104	U E1	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	26	2.54		
E101-MA-3180	104	U E1	1		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	20	1.71		
E102-MA-3003	106	U E1	2		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	7	0.97		
E103-MA-3003	107	U E1	3		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	1	0.10		
E103-MA-3180	107	U E1	3		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	3	0.33		
E201-MA-3003	110	U E2	1		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	8	0.76		
E202-MA-3003	112	U E2	2		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	4	1.08		
E203-MA-3180	114	U E2	3		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	8	0.75		
E204-MA-3003	116	U E2	4		MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	10	1.68		
E205F6-MA-3180	117	U E2	5	6	MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	1	0.04		
G101-MA-3001	119	U G1	1		MA	3001		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	2	0.40		
G101-MA-3180	119	U G1	1		MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	4	0.48		
G102F8-MA-3003	122	U G1	2	8	MA	3003		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, indeterminate	2	0.17		
G103F8-MA-3180	123	U G1	3	8	MA	3180		Nail	Square Nail	N	ferrous, machine-cut	1	0.24		
A100-EJ-6032	016	U A1	0		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.05		
A101-EJ-6032	021	U A1	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.01		
A101F1-EJ-6032	020	U A1	1	1	EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.13		
A201-EJ-6032	026	U A2	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.01		
A301-EJ-6032	034	U A3	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.02		
B101-EJ-6032	040	U B1	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.01		
C101-EJ-6032	061	U C1	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.02		
C201-EJ-6032	074	U C2	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.04		
D203-EJ-6032	098	U D2	3		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.02		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
D204-EJ-6032	101	U D2	4		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.03		
E102-EJ-6032	106	U E1	2		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.03		
E201-EJ-6032	110	U E2	1		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.04		
E203-EJ-6032	114	U E2	3		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		1	0.05		
E204-EJ-6032	116	U E2	4		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N	washed & unwashed	1	0.70		
XXXX-EJ-6032	XX	XXX	X		EJ	6032		Organic	Charcoal	N		5	0.01		
A100-EJ-6007	016	U A1	0		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag, pecan	1	0.01		
A101-EJ-6007	021	U A1	1		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag	1	0.02		
A201-EJ-6007	026	U A2	1		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag, pecan	1	0.01		
A301-EJ-6007	034	U A3	1		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag, pecan	1	0.02		
B101-EJ-6007	040	U B1	1		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag	1	0.02		
C103-EJ-6007	067	U C1	3		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag	1	0.02		
C201-EJ-6007	074	U C2	1		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag	1	0.09		
D104-EJ-6007	100	U D1	4		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag	1	0.03		
E101-EJ-6007	104	U E1	1		EJ	6007		Organic	Nut Shell	N	frag	2	0.02		
A202-SA-8009	032	U A2	2		SA	8009		Organic	Paper/Cardboard	N	natural fiber	3	0.02		
A202-EJ-6008	032	U A2	2		EJ	6008		Organic	Wood	N	frag	1	0.01		
C100-EJ-6008	060	U C1	0		EJ	6008		Organic	Wood	N	board frag with nail hole	1	0.18		
C102-EJ-6033	064	U C1	2		EJ	6033		Organic	Wood	N	modified frag, beveled	1	0.01		
C202-EJ-6008	075	U C2	2		EJ	6008		Organic	Wood	N	unmodified frag	5	0.06		
XXXX-EJ-6008	XX	XXX	X		EJ	6008		Organic	Wood	Y	painted frag	1	0.40		
C101-CH-1033	061	U C1	1		CH	1033		Other Ceramic	Clay Skeet	N	frag, IIR pg. 70 Figure 6-8e	1	0.17		
D201-CH-1033	095	U D2	1		CH	1033		Other Ceramic	Clay Skeet	Y	frag, yellow paint, lettering	11	0.60		
D201-CH-1023	095	U D2	1		CH	1023		Other Ceramic	Fired Clay Tile	N	machine-made	6	15.30		
C101-CH-1001	061	U C1	1		CH	1001		Other Ceramic	Flower Pot	N	modern terra cotta body	1	0.12		(K. Ulrich-Flower Pot, modern terra cotta body)
C201-CH-1001	074	U C2	1		CH	1001		Other Ceramic	Flower Pot	N	modern terra cotta body, IIR pg. 70 Figure 6-8f	3	0.55		(K. Ulrich-Flower Pot, modern terra cotta body)
D202-CA-1019	097	U D2	2		CA	1019		Other Ceramic	Porcelain	N	caster wheel, IIR pg 70 Figure 6-8g	1	0.28		(K. Ulrich-Porcelain, caster wheel)
A101F1-GA-2005	020	U A1	1	1	GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, body	1	0.01		
A101-GF-2005	021	U A1	1		GF	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	brown, body	1	0.01		
A201-GA-2005	026	U A2	1		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear w/pink tinge, rim	2	0.12		
A301-GA-2005	034	U A3	1		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, body	3	0.05		
A401-GA-2005	037	U A4	1		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, body	5	0.27		
B101-GA-2005	040	U B1	1		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, handblown, patina	1	0.08		
B103-GD-2005	045	U B1	3	2	GD	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	cobalt, body	1	0.01		
B201-GA-2005	051	U B2	1		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear	2	0.06		
C101-GA-2005	061	U C1	1		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, body	3	0.05		
C102-GA-2005	064	U C1	2		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, molded, 1 burned	3	0.01		
C102-GI-2005	064	U C1	2		GI	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	violet, body	3	0.10		
C103F3-GA-2005	068	U C1	3	3	GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear	1	0.01		
C103-GA-2005	067	U C1	3		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear	5	0.06		
C103-GJ-2005	067	U C1	3		GJ	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	aqua	5	0.14		
C104-GA-2005	071	U C1	4		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear	1	0.05		
C202-GA-2005	075	U C2	2		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, pink-tinged, body	18	0.42		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
C202-GE-2006	075	U C2	2		GE	2006		Other Glass	Curved	Y	amber, decorated, poss. cut or pressed	1	0.18		
C202-GM-2005	075	U C2	2		GM	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	glass is clear, but painted pink, body	1	0.01		
D103-GE-2005	090	U D1	3		GE	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	amber, body, molded	1	0.02		
D202-GI-2005	097	U D2	2		GI	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	violet, body	1	0.03		
D203F5-GD-2005	102	U D2	3	5	GD	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	blue, body	1	0.02		
E101-GA-2006	104	U E1	1		GA	2006		Other Glass	Curved	Y	clear, rim, ruffled edge	1	0.05		
E101-GI-2005	104	U E1	1		GI	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	violet, body	2	0.05		
E101-GL-2005	104	U E1	1		GL	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	opaque, 1 rim, 2 body	3	0.07		
E101-GM-2005	104	U E1	1		GM	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear but painted pink, body	1	0.01		
E102-GA-2005-001	106	U E1	2		GA	2005	001	Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, 5 poss. internal chips, 10 body	15	0.32		
E102-GA-2005-002	106	U E1	2		GA	2005	002	Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, body, from same vessel as E102-GA-2006, burned	2	0.03		
E102-GA-2006	106	U E1	2		GA	2006		Other Glass	Curved	Y	clear, rim, ruffled edge, burned/melted, from same vessel as E102-GA-2005-002	1	0.16		
E102-GF-2005	106	U E1	2		GF	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	brown, poss. body, burned	1	0.15		
E102-GJ-2005	106	U E1	2		GJ	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	aqua, curved & wavy, 1 w/poss. incised lines, poss. handblown window glass	4	0.11		
E102-GL-2005	106	U E1	2		GL	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	opaque, body	4	0.01		
E102-GM-2005	106	U E1	2		GM	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear but painted pink, body	1	0.01		
E201-GM-2005	110	U E2	1		GM	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear but painted pink, body	3	0.05		
E202-GA-2005	112	U E2	2		GA	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	clear, some molded, 1 burned	8	0.45		
E202-GJ-2005	112	U E2	2		GJ	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	aqua, body, 1 molded	5	0.21		
G103F8-GJ-2005	123	U G1	3	8	GJ	2005		Other Glass	Curved	N	aqua	1	0.03		
G104F8-GJ-2002	126	U G1	4	8	GJ	2002		Other Glass	Curved	Y	aqua, scalloped edge, textured surface	1	0.01		
A401-GA-2011	037	U A4	1		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim, handblown	4	0.39		
B101-GA-2011	040	U B1	1		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim	1	0.11		
C101-GA-2011	061	U C1	1		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim	2	0.05		
C103-GA-2011	067	U C1	3		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim, molded	2	0.76		
C103-GA-2049	067	U C1	3		GA	2049		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, body, molded	1	0.06		
D102-GA-2011	088	U D1	2		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim, molded	1	0.19		
D104-GI-2011	100	U D1	4		GI	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	violet, rim	1	0.02		
E101-GA-2011	104	U E1	1		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim	3	0.12		
E101-GI-2012	104	U E1	1		GI	2012		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	Y	violet, rim, molded, 5 lines under rim	1	0.14		
E102-GA-2011	106	U E1	2		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim	3	0.08		
E102-GI-2011	106	U E1	2		GI	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	violet, rim/body, poss. all from same vessel, 1 rim 2 body	3	0.59		
E202-GA-2011	112	U E2	2		GA	2011		Other Glass	Drinking Glass	N	clear, rim	1	0.02		
A101-GA-2015	021	U A1	1		GA	2015		Other Glass	Kitchenware	N	clear, rim, mason jar screw top w/mold line	1	0.39		
A301-GJ-2015	034	U A3	1		GJ	2015		Other Glass	Kitchenware	N	aqua, rim, screw top finish, molded, poss. mason jar	1	0.07		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E102-GJ-2015	106	U E1	2		GJ	2015		Other Glass	Kitchenware	N	aqua, rim, screw top, molded, mason jar or wide-mouth bottle	1	0.07		
A301-GJ-2048	034	U A3	1		GJ	2048		Other Glass	Lid Liner	N	aqua, poss. lid liner	1	0.04		
B201-GL-2048	051	U B2	1		GL	2048		Other Glass	Lid Liner	Y	opaque, milk glass, poss. from mason jar, 2 pc. refit, IIR pg. 59 Figure 6-2d	2	0.99		
D202-GH-2048	097	U D2	2		GH	2048		Other Glass	Lid Liner	N	white (not completely opaque)	1	0.04		
D203-GA-2048	098	U D2	3		GA	2048		Other Glass	Lid Liner	N	clear	1	0.08		
E102-GA-2048	106	U E1	2		GA	2048		Other Glass	Lid Liner	N	clear	1	0.02		
A100-GA-2005	016	U A1	0		GA	2005		Other Glass	Light Bulb Glass	N	clear	7	0.08		
E101-GA-2031	104	U E1	1		GA	2031		Other Glass	Rod	N	clear	1	0.02		
D202-GA-2014	097	U D2	2		GA	2014		Other Glass	Tableware	N	clear, base	4	0.14		
A201-GA-2012	026	U A2	1		GA	2012		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, rim, pressed, w/pink tinge, candy dish lid, IIR pg. 59 Figure 6-2a	1	0.36		
C101-GA-2014	061	U C1	1		GA	2014		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, dish base, pressed	1	0.25		
C102-GA-2050	064	U C1	2		GA	2050		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, body, pressed, scalloped	1	0.08		
C104-GA-2012	071	U C1	4		GA	2012		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	from NE Jumble in wall; clear, rim, pressed, "flint glass", from same vessel as E101-GA-2012-001, candy dish lid, IIR pg. 59 Figure 6-2c	1	0.66	1840s	1840s "Lacey Glass" pattern
C201-GL-2012	074	U C2	1		GL	2012		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	opaque, leaf-shaped molded rim	1	0.08		
C202-GA-2012	075	U C2	2		GA	2012		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, rim, pressed or cut	1	0.07		
C202-GA-2050	075	U C2	2		GA	2050		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, body, cut, IIR pg. 59 Figure 6-2e	1	0.31		
D104-GA-2050	100	U D1	4		GA	2050		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, body, pressed or cut, IIR pg. 59 Figure 6-2f	2	0.28		
D202-GL-2013	097	U D2	2		GL	2013		Other Glass	Tableware	N	opaque, milk glass, base	3	0.20		
D203-GA-2012	098	U D2	3		GA	2012		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, rim, pressed/molded, poss. candy dish	1	0.10		
D203-GL-2013	098	U D2	3		GL	2013		Other Glass	Tableware	N	opaque, milk glass, base	3	0.07		
E101-GA-2012	104	U E1	1		GA	2012		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, rim, pressed, poss. "flint glass", from same vessel as C104-GA-2012, candy dish lid, IIR pg. 59 Figure 6-2b	1	0.08	1840s	1840s "Lacey Glass" pattern
E101-GA-2050	104	U E1	1		GA	2050		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear, body, molded (ribbed)	1	0.04		
E102-GA-2050	106	U E1	2		GA	2050		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	clear poss. body, pressed	1	0.13		
E102-GJ-2014	106	U E1	2		GJ	2014		Other Glass	Tableware	Y	aqua, base, molded with "W" or "M" pressed into the foot	1	0.21		
A201-GA-2032	026	U A2	1		GA	2032		Other Glass	Thermometer	N	clear glass tube w/white stripe	1	0.05		
E202-GA-2013	112	U E2	2		GA	2013		Other Glass	Wineglass	N	stem/body joint fragment, clear, molded	1	0.18		
D201-MH-3176	095	U D2	1		MH	3176		Other Metal	Aluminum round	N	round, thin, flat, with hole	1	0.04		
A101-MA-3103	021	U A1	1		MA	3103		Other Metal	Can	N	frags, ferrous, indeterminate, rim	1	0.05		
A100-MA-3173	016	U A1	0		MA	3173		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	indeterminate frags	38	0.50		
A100-MA-3176	016	U A1	0		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags, 7 w/charcoal attached, 17 molded/rounded	74	6.86		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
A100-MB-3176	016	U A1	0		MB	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	cuprous, indeterminate frags	1	0.02		
A101F1-MA-3176	020	U A1	1	1	MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	4	0.16		
A101-MA-3176	021	U A1	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	52	9.85		
A101-MH-3176	021	U A1	1		MH	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	aluminum, indeterminate frags	1	0.01		
A102-MA-3173	024	U A1	2		MA	3173		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, flakes	12	0.20		
A102-MA-3176	024	U A1	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	34	5.80		
A201-MA-3176	026	U A2	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	9	8.96		
A201-MB-3176	026	U A2	1		MB	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	cuprous, indeterminate frags	1	0.20		
A202-MA-3176	032	U A2	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	3	0.60		
A301-MA-3173	034	U A3	1		MA	3173		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate, flakes	5	0.14		
A301-MA-3176	034	U A3	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	30	10.20		
A302-MA-3176	036	U A3	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	14	2.20		
A501-MA-3176	038	U A5	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	7	0.20		
B101-MA-3176	040	U B1	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	41	2.58		
B101-MB-3176	040	U B1	1		MB	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	cuprous, frags	1	0.01		
B102F2-MA-3176	043	U B1	2	2	MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	8	0.45		
B102-MA-3176	042	U B1	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	6	1.09		
B103F2-MA-3176	045	U B1	3	2	MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	3	0.20		
B103-MA-3176	044	U B1	3		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	4	0.30		
B201-MA-3176	051	U B2	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags, 9 flat corrugated pcs	21	2.00		
B202-MA-3176	053	U B2	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	5	0.84		
C101-MA-3047	061	U C1	1		MA	3047		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, poss. grid screen frags	5	0.07		
C101-MA-3176	061	U C1	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	72	6.00		
C102-MA-3176	064	U C1	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	27	9.00		
C102-ME-3176	064	U C1	2		ME	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	lead, indeterminate frags	1	2.00		
C103F3-MA-3176	068	U C1	3	3	MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	4	0.40		
C103-MA-3176	067	U C1	3		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags, 4 with ceramic/glass/brick encrusted	75	13.20		
C104-MA-3176	071	U C1	4		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	2	0.20		
C201-MA-3176	074	U C2	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	44	6.90		
C202-MA-3176	075	U C2	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	80	9.56		
D101-MA-3176	086	U D1	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	6	0.30		
D102-MA-3173	088	U D1	2		MA	3173		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, "flake"	3	0.20		
D103-MA-3176	090	U D1	3		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	7	2.62		
D104-MA-3176	100	U D1	4		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	5	3.40		
D201-MA-3173	095	U D2	1		MA	3173		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	3	0.01		
D202-MA-3176	097	U D2	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags, 7 with earthenware, porcelain, glass, and brick imbedded in rust	69	19.60		
D203F5-MA-3176	102	U D2	3	5	MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags, brick and glass imbedded in rust	7	1.80		
E101-MA-3176	104	U E1	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	242	19.20		
E101-MB-3176	104	U E1	1		MB	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	brass, indeterminate frags	3	0.05		
E102-MA-3176	106	U E1	2		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	132	5.00		
E103-MA-3177	107	U E1	3		MA	3177		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	1	0.04		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
E203-MA-3176	114	U E2	3		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	24	6.40		
E204-MA-3176	116	U E2	4		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	12	3.71		
E205F6-MA-3176	117	U E2	5	6	MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	3	1.60		
G101-MA-3176	119	U G1	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	2	0.20		
XXXX-MA-3176	XX	XXX	X		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	19	2.11		
E201-MA-3176	110	U E2	1		MA	3176		Other Metal	Indeterminate Metal	N	ferrous, indeterminate frags	30	8.00		
B101-MH-3177	040	U B1	1		MH	3177		Other Metal	Modern Metal	N	aluminum can pull tabs	2	0.05		
C201-MH-3177	074	U C2	1		MH	3177		Other Metal	Modern Metal	N	candy wrapper, painted iron disc, nickel plated pipe bracket	3	0.40		
B102F2-MA-3101	043	U B1	2	2	MA	3101		Other Metal	Oil Can	N	frag, ferrous with lead spout	1	1.00		
B101-MA-3101	040	U B1	1		MA	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	ferrous, rim frags	4	0.20		
B102-MA-3101	042	U B1	2		MA	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	ferrous, rim frags	6	0.20		
B201-MA-3101	051	U B2	1		MA	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	ferrous, rim frags	3	0.20		
D203-MB-3101	098	U D2	3		MB	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	ferrous, rim frags	1	0.04		
D204-MA-3101	101	U D2	4		MA	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	ferrous, lid frags	2	1.00		
E101-MB-3101	104	U E1	1		MB	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	brass, lid frags	1	0.20		
E101-MH-3101	104	U E1	1		MH	3101		Other Metal	Round Can	N	aluminum, drink can, top and rim frags	6	0.09		
A102-MF-3089	024	U A1	2		MF	3089		Other Metal	Vessel	N	pewter/tin, indeterminate vessel frag	1	0.40		
D104-MH-3157	100	U D1	4		MH	3157		Personal Items	Bead, Metal	N	aluminum, spherical, IIR pg. 82 Figure 7-5b	1	0.01		
C201-EF-6036	074	U C2	1		EF	6036		Personal Items	Bead, Pearl	N	with remnants of string, IIR pg. 82 Figure 7-5a	1	0.01		
B101-MB-3151	040	U B1	1		MB	3151		Personal Items	Bracelet, Metal	N	cuprous, braided, IIR pg. 82 Figure 7-5d	1	0.29		
C102-MB-3031	064	U C1	2		MB	3031		Personal Items	Buckle	N	cuprous, poss. clothing buckle, IIR pg. 82 Figure 7-5c	1	0.18		
G101-MA-3033	119	U G1	1		MA	3033		Personal Items	Button Back, Metal	N	ferrous, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14m	1	0.09		
D202-GL-2019	097	U D2	2		GL	2019		Personal Items	Button, Glass	N	opaque, 4-hole flat, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14e	1	0.02		
E101-GL-2020	104	U E1	1		GL	2020		Personal Items	Button, Glass	Y	opaque, loop shank, 1/2 sphere, "weave" molded design, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14c	1	0.08		
E203-GL-2019	114	U E2	3		GL	2019		Personal Items	Button, Glass	N	opaque, 4 hole flat, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14d	1	0.02		
E204-GL-2019	116	U E2	4		GL	2019		Personal Items	Button, Glass	N	opaque, 4 hole flat, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14f	1	0.06		
A101F1-MB-3033	020	U A1	1	1	MB	3033		Personal Items	Button, Metal	Y	cuprous, straight shank, illegible writing, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14l	1	0.07		
A301-MA-3032	034	U A3	1		MA	3032		Personal Items	Button, Metal	N	ferrous, poss. loop shank button, pg. 75 Figure 6-14k	1	0.04		
C102-MI-3032	064	U C1	2		MI	3032		Personal Items	Button, Metal	N	loop shank, poss. lead, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14j	1	0.19		
E101-MA-3032	104	U E1	1		MA	3032		Personal Items	Button, Metal	N	ferrous	1	0.04		
E102-MA-3032	106	U E1	2		MA	3032		Personal Items	Button, Metal	Y	ferrous, 2 or 4 hole, painted red	1	0.01		
B201-SB-8006	051	U B2	1		SB	8006		Personal Items	Button, Plastic	N	plastic, 2 hole, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14g	1	0.02		
C101-SB-8006	061	U C1	1		SB	8006		Personal Items	Button, Plastic	N	4 hole flat, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14i	1	0.01		

Catalogue No.	Lot	Unit/ ST	Level	Feat	Mat	Class	Spec. No.	General	Material	Dec	Description	Ct	Wt (oz)	Date	Analysis
G101-SB-8006	119	U G1	1		SB	8006		Personal Items	Button, Plastic	N	plastic 4-hole cream w/tan lines, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14h	1	0.01		
E101-CA-1012	104	U E1	1		CA	1012		Personal Items	Button, Porcelain	N	2-hole flat, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14b	1	0.03		
A301-EF-6009	034	U A3	1		EF	6009		Personal Items	Button, Shell	N	2 hole, flat, IIR pg. 75 Figure 6-14a	1	0.16		
A201-LH-5016	026	U A2	1		LH	5016		Personal Items	Chalkboard	N	frag, slate	1	0.01		
D203F5-LH-5016	102	U D2	3	5	LH	5016		Personal Items	Chalkboard	N	frag, slate	2	1.72		
A301-SB-8008	034	U A3	1		SB	8008		Personal Items	Comb, Plastic	N	frags, black	3	0.03		
D101-SB-8008	086	U D1	1		SB	8008		Personal Items	Comb, Plastic	N	plastic	1	0.11		
A201-SC-8003	026	U A2	1		SC	8003		Personal Items	Grinning face	N	small, synthetic/latex, circle w/face	1	0.01		
A201-LJ-5016	026	U A2	1		LJ	5016		Personal Items	Handle	N	soapstone, poss. toothbrush or comb	1	0.20		
E201-SC-8003	110	U E2	1		SC	8003		Personal Items	Handle	N	poss. brush, composite	2	0.36		
C101-MH-3177	061	U C1	1		MH	3177		Personal Items	Pencil Ferrule	N	aluminum	1	0.01		
C101-LI-5015	061	U C1	1		LI	5015		Personal Items	Pencil Lead	N		1	0.01		
D101-EJ-6033	086	U D1	1		EJ	6033		Personal Items	Pencil, Wooden	N	frag, blue	1	0.06		
G101-SA-8001	119	U G1	1		SA	8001		Personal Items	Pencil, Wooden	N	frag, yellow	1	0.03		
A101-LH-5001	021	U A1	1		LH	5001		Personal Items	Slate	N	possible chalkboard frag	3	0.01		
C101-SB-8005	061	U C1	1		SB	8005		Personal Items	Toy, Plastic	N	red	1	0.01		
G101-SC-8001	119	U G1	1		SC	8001		Plastic	Band Aid	N	frag, plastic	1	0.01		
A100-SB-8003	016	U A1	0		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	green handle, black screw cap	2	0.47		
A301-SB-8003	034	U A3	1		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	white, indeterminate	3	0.04		
B101-SB-8001	040	U B1	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic	N	green, flat, modern	2	0.03		
C201-SB-8005	074	U C2	1		SB	8005		Plastic	Plastic	N	cloth-backed plastic (poss. doll shoe), toy car tire	2	0.03		
D101-SB-8003-001	086	U D1	1		SB	8003	001	Plastic	Plastic	N	indeterminate, lined	1	0.02		
D101-SB-8003-002	086	U D1	1		SB	8003	002	Plastic	Plastic	N	printed "TION/Dodgers" in blue	3	0.03		
D102-SB-8003	088	U D1	2		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	ball, indeterminate frag, poss. modern	2	0.13		
D201-SB-8003	095	U D2	1		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	misc. frags	7	0.19		
D202-SB-8003	097	U D2	2		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	thin indeterminate frags	2	0.01		
E201-SB-8001	110	U E2	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic	N	small piece clear plastic	1	0.01		
E202-SB-8003	112	U E2	2		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	yellow	1	0.01		
G101-SB-8001	119	U G1	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic	N	white, screw cap frags	2	0.01		
G101-SB-8003	119	U G1	1		SB	8003		Plastic	Plastic	N	red, white, green frags	5	0.06		
G102F8-SB-8001	122	U G1	2	8	SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic	N	modern, olive	1	0.01		
D101-SB-8003-003	086	U D1	1		SB	8003	003	Plastic	Plastic Wrapper	N	with letters "RD"	1	0.01		
B201-SB-8001	051	U B2	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic, Modern	N	red, from brake light/reflector, 1 square	6	0.21		
C101-SB-8001	061	U C1	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic, Modern	N	wrapper, 3 unknown	4	0.21		
C201-SB-8001	074	U C2	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic, Modern	N	airhead wrapper, bottle cap seal, tub, knife, black, white frags	7	0.19		
E101-SB-8001	104	U E1	1		SB	8001		Plastic	Plastic, Modern	N	1 white, 1 black	2	0.01		
D202-RA-4011	097	U D2	2		RA	4011		Rubber	Medicine Dropper Bulb	N		1	0.08		
A100-RA-4011	016	U A1	0		RA	4011		Rubber	Rubber	N	indeterminate	1	0.01		

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A100-RC-4011	016	U A1	0		RC	4011		Rubber	Rubber	N	indeterminate, parallel lines on it	1	0.01		
A302-EG-6005	036	U A3	2		EG	6005		Shell	Freshwater	N	mussel	2	0.13		
A100-EF-6005	016	U A1	0		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	3	0.09		
A101-EF-6005	021	U A1	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, some burned	5	0.27		
A101F1-EF-6005	020	U A1	1	1	EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, some burned	4	0.04		
A102-EF-6005	024	U A1	2		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	1	0.01		
A201-EF-6005	026	U A2	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, other bivalve, some burned	10	0.21		
A301-EF-6005	034	U A3	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N		1	0.01		
A302-EF-6005	036	U A3	2		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, burned	1	0.06		
B201-EF-6005	051	U B2	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, scallop, other bivalve, 1 burned	8	0.66		
C101-EF-6005	061	U C1	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	9	0.80		
C103-EF-6005	067	U C1	3		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, scallop	2	0.26		
C201-EF-6005	074	U C2	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster/clam	22	1.49		
C203F4-EF-6005	080	U C2	3	4	EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, some burned	1	0.03		
D101-EF-6005	086	U D1	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	3	1.14		
D201-EF-6005	095	U D2	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	1	0.02		
D202-EF-6005	097	U D2	2		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	4	0.14		
D203F5-EF-6005	102	U D2	3	5	EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, burned	1	0.01		
D204-EF-6005	101	U D2	4		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, 1 burned	2	0.07		
E101-EF-6005	104	U E1	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	32	1.50		
E102-EF-6005	106	U E1	2		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, bivalve	8	1.37		
E201-EF-6005	110	U E2	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, 1 burned	24	1.33		
E202-EF-6005	112	U E2	2		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	13	1.40		
E203-EF-6005	114	U E2	3		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	4	0.32		
G101-EF-6005	119	U G1	1		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster, clam	15	0.56		
G103-EF-6005	124	U G1	3		EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	oyster	3	0.50		
G104F8-EF-6005	126	U G1	4	8	EF	6005		Shell	Marine	N	bivalve	1	0.01		
B101-EH-6005	040	U B1	1		EH	6005		Shell	Snail	N	*Helicina*	1	0.01		
B201-EH-6005	051	U B2	1		EH	6005		Shell	Snail	N	unkown gastropod	1	0.01		
E101-EH-6005	104	U E1	1		EH	6005		Shell	Snail	N		1	0.01		
C100-SD-8003	060	U C1	0		SD	8003		Synthetic	Fiberglass	N	indeterminate frag	1	0.03		
C201-SC-8001-002	074	U C2	1		SC	8001	002	Synthetic	Fiberglass			1	0.01		
D201-SD-8001	095	U D2	1		SD	8001		Synthetic	Fiberglass frag	N	yellow	1	0.08		
D201-SC-8001	095	U D2	1		SC	6001		Synthetic	Silica	N	poss. caulk	1	0.07		
C101-SC-8001	061	U C1	1		SC	8001		Synthetic	Synthetic	N	poss. caulk sealant	1	0.03		
B101-SC-8002	040	U B1	1		SC	8002		Synthetic	Synthetic Foam	N	yellow	1	0.01		
D203-SC-8001	098	U D2	3		SC	8001		Synthetic	Weather Stripping frags	N	synthetic frags	1	0.04		
C201-SC-8001-003	074	U C2	1		SC	8001	003	Synthetic	Window Caulking			3	0.04		
A201-SA-8002	026	U A2	1		SA	8002		Textile	Bow	N	satin, black, with pearl beads	1	0.02		
D101-SB-8002	086	U D1	1		SB	8002		Textile	Cloth-Backed Plastic	N	piece of doll clothing	1	0.05		
D101-SA-8001	086	U D1	1		SA	8001		Textile	Clothing Tag	N	poss. natural fibers	1	0.02		
E201-SB-8002	110	U E2	1		SB	8002		Textile	Elastic	N	woven, synthetic	1	0.01		
C101-SA-8002	061	U C1	1		SA	8002		Textile	Fabric	N	brown	1	0.01		

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D201-SA-8002	095	U D2	1		SA	8002		Textile	Fabric	N	green, poss. Wool, open knit	1	0.15		
A100-SA-8002	016	U A1	0		SA	8002		Textile	Fibers	N	green, blue, red, brown, white	1	0.02		
A101-SA-8002	021	U A1	1		SA	8002		Textile	Fibers	N	red fuzz & cotton-raw material (natural fiber)	2	0.01		
A301-SA-8002	034	U A3	1		SA	8002		Textile	Fibers	N	red, green, black	1	0.01		
B101-SA-8002	040	U B1	1		SA	8002		Textile	Fibers	N	red, white, blue	1	0.01		
B102F2-SA-8002	043	U B1	2	2	SA	8002		Textile	Fibers	N	red, brown	1	0.01		
B201-SA-8002	051	U B2	1		SA	8002		Textile	Fibers	N	red, brown, blue	1	1.73		
D101-SA-8004	086	U D1	1		SA	8004		Textile	Rope	N	poss. natural fibers	1	0.04		
A301-SA-8004	034	U A3	1		SA	8004		Textile	Yarn	N	light brown	1	0.01		
A302-SA-8004	036	U A3	2		SA	8004		Textile	Yarn	N	natural fiber, brown	1	0.01		
C201-SA-8004	074	U C2	1		SA	8004		Textile	Yarn	N	red	1	0.01		
D202-SA-8004	097	U D2	2		SA	8004		Textile	Yarn	N	green, poss. wool, poss. same as D201-SA-8002	1	0.01		
A100-SA-8004	016	U A1	0		SA	8004		Textile	Yarn/String	N	brown	1	0.02		
A100-EN-6034	016	U A1	0		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	2	0.02		
A102-EN-6034	024	U A1	2		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	2	0.02		
A201-EN-6034	026	U A2	1		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	1	0.01		
B101-EN-6034	040	U B1	1		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	1	0.22		
C101-SE-8003	061	U C1	1		SE	8003		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	1	0.05		
C202-EN-6034	075	U C2	2		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	poss. paint chip from siding	1	0.01		
D202-EN-6034	097	U D2	2		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	1	0.07		
D203-EN-6034	098	U D2	3		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	9	0.25		
D203F5-EN-6034	102	U D2	3	5	EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	1	0.04		
E101-EN-6034	104	U E1	1		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	15	0.22		
E202-EN-6034	112	U E2	2		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N	burned	17	0.26		
XXXX-EN-6034	XX	XXX	X		EN	6034		Unknown	Unknown	N		2	0.03		